## EXHIBIT 38 [FILED UNDER SEAL]

	Page 1
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
2	SHERMAN DIVISION
3	
4	
5	************
6	THE STATE OF TEXAS, et al.,
7	Plaintiffs
8	vs. CA NO. 4:20-cv-00957-sdj
9	GOOGLE LLC,
10	Defendant
11	*************
12	
13	
14	VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF:
15	PARAG PATHAK, PH.D.
16	VERITEXT LEGAL SOLUTIONS
17	101 Arch Street
18	Boston, Massachusetts
19	October 14, 2024 9:04 a.m.
20	
21	
22	Darlene M. Coppola
23	Registered Merit Reporter
24	Certified Realtime Reporter
	Job No. CS6919048

1	Page 2			Page 4
1	APPEARANCES:	1	Also Present:	r age +
2	Representing the Plaintiff:	2	Shawn Budd, Videographer	
3	NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT	3	Shawii Bada, Yidoograpiici	
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22	<b>J</b>	22		
23	(Continued on next page)	23		
24	1 5 /	24		
	Page 3			Page 5
1	APPEARANCES (Continued):	1	INDEX	
2	Repesenting Office of the Texas Attorney	2	EXAMINATION Witness Name Page	
3	General:	4	PARAG PATHAK, PH.D.	
4	(Via Zoom)	5	Direct By Mr. Rybnicek	
5	OFFICE OF THE TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL	6 7	Cross By Mr. Chang 310	
6	300 West 15th Street	8	EXHIBITS	
7	Austin, TX 78701	9 10	Exhibit Description Page Exhibit 1 Dr. Pathak's Report 8	
8	BY: BRIAN KELLEHER RICHTER, ESQUIRE	10	dated June 7, 2024	
9	TREVOR YOUNG, ESQUIRE	11		
10	COLE PRITCHETT, ESQUIRE	12	Exhibit 2 Dr. Pathak's Rebuttal 8 Report dated September	
11	JONATHAN JAFFE, ESQUIRE		9, 2024	
12	T 512.463.1265	13	Evhibit 2 Pothok tymos dogymant 60	
13	E brian.richter@oag.texas.gov	14	Exhibit 3 Pathak typos document 69	
14	trevor.young@oag.texas.gov		Exhibit 4 JAMA Health Forum 283	
15	cole.pritchett@oag.texas.gov	15	Article, "Weighted Lottery to Equitably	
16	Representing the Defendant:	16	Allocate Scarce Supply	
17	FRESHFIELDS	17	of COVID-19 Monoclonal	
18	Three World Trade Center	17 18	Antibody" Exhibit 5 Wall Street Journal 300	
19	New York, NY 10007		Article, "Q and A, How	
20	BY: JAN RYBNICEK, ESQUIRE	19	an Economist Unlocked Hidden Truths About	
	XIAOXI TU, ESQUIRE	20	School Choice"	
21				
21 22	T 646.863.1627	21		
	T 646.863.1627 E jan.rybnicek@freshfields.com	21 22 23		

2 (Pages 2 - 5)

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	Page 6		Page 8
1	PROCEEDING	1	I'm counsel for Google, along with my
2		2	colleague, Xiaoxi Tu. You've been sworn in
3	(Commencing at 9:04 a.m.)	3	just now. You understand you're under oath
4	(	4	and must testify completely and truthfully?
5	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are on the	5	A. Yes, I do.
6	record. This is the videographer speaking,	6	Q. Is there anything preventing you from
7	Shawn Budd, with Veritext Legal Solutions.	7	testifying completely and truthfully today?
8	Today's date is October 14, 2024, and the time	8	A. There is not.
9	is 9:04 a.m. We are here in Boston,	9	Q. Great. I'd like to pass you two
10	Massachusetts, to take the video deposition of	10	documents. The first is your June 7, 2024
11	Professor Parag Pathak, in the matter of State	11	expert report.
12	of Texas versus Google LLC.	12	MR. RYBNICEK: We'll mark that
13	Would counsel please introduce	13	Exhibit 1.
14	themselves for the record.	14	LAMOR 1.
15	MR. CHANG: Abraham Chang and	15	(Exhibit No. 1 marked for
16	Marisa Madaras on behalf of the State of	16	identification.)
		17	identification.)
17	Texas. With me in the room, I have Alex	18	MR. RYBNICEK: And the second
18	Abston, The Lanier Law Firm. With us on Zoom	19	
19	with the State of Texas, I have Trevor Young,		document, we'll mark Exhibit 2, and it is
20	Cole Pritchett, Jonathan Jaffe, Julian Cokic,	20	dated September 9, 2024, and it is your
21	and Brian Richter.	21	rebuttal report in this matter.
22	MR. RYBNICEK: Jan Rybnicek and	22	(T.131: N. 2. 1.16
23	Xiaoxi Tu with Freshfields on behalf of	23	(Exhibit No. 2 marked for
24	Google.	24	identification.)
1	Page 7	1	Page 9
1	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. Will	1	DV MD DVDNIGEV.
2	the court reporter please swear in the	2	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
3	witness.	3	Q. Do you recognize these documents?
4	DADAG DATWAY DUD	4	A. I do.
5	PARAG PATHAK, PH.D.,	5	Q. And they're your reports?
6	a witness called for examination by	6	A. Yes.
7	counsel for the Plaintiff, having been	7	Q. Do you have any opinions in this case
8	satisfactorily identified by the production of	8	other than those that you've expressed in your
9	his driver's license and being first duly	9	two reports here?
10	sworn by the Notary Public, was examined and	10	A. I do not.
11	testified as follows:	11	Q. And so your opening and rebuttal
12		12	reports contain all of your opinions in this
13	THE STENOGRAPHER: Thank you.	13	case; is that correct?
14	You may proceed.	14	A. Yes, that's correct.
15		15	Q. Have you done any further analysis
16	DIRECT EXAMINATION	16	since submitting your reports?
17	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	17	A. I have not, but I did find some typos
18	Q. Good morning, Professor Pathak. Can	18	in my reports. So I want to offer you those.
19	you please state and spell your name for the	19	I don't know if that counts as analysis, but I
20	record.	20	have a document with three typos.
21	A. Sure. My name is Parag Pathak. The	21	Q. Okay. Thank you.
22	first name is spelled P-a-r-a-g. Last name is	22	So aside from the typos that you've
23	spelled P-a-t-h-a-k.	23	just provided me, is there anything you'd like
24	Q. Thank you. My name is Jan Rybnicek.	24	to change in either of your reports?

3 (Pages 6 - 9)

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	Page 10		Page 12
1	A. No, there is not.	1	Q. Can a market be inefficient but still
2	Q. Is there anything you would like to	2	competitive?
3	add to either of your reports?	3	A. So that's a very high-level question,
4	A. No, there is not.	4	so let me answer it with that in mind.
5	Q. Is it fair to say that your reports	5	When I teach my Ph.D. course in
6	in your reports, you offer your opinion on	6	microeconomics, we introduce a definition of
7	whether Google's conduct is efficient?	7	competitive markets, which involves the
8	A. Yes, I do.	8	agents, the demand side, maximizing some
9	Q. And you don't provide any opinions on	9	objective, maximizing the utility; supply
10	whether Google's conduct was anticompetitive,	10	side, seeking some objective, like maximizing
11	correct.	11	their profits and prices, which clear markets
12	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	12	set demand equal to supply. And one of the
13	A. My assignment was to look at Google's	13	first results that we establish I did this
14	incentives to within the context of the	14	two weeks ago actually is what's called a
15	markets at hand from the lens of market	15	first welfare theorem of microeconomics, which
16	design, and the field of market design begins	16	states that a competitive market is pareto
17	by diagnosing market failures. And one	17	efficient. So many people think of that
18	symptom of market failure involves the	18	formal result as the crowning achievement of
19	obstruction of efficiency. So in my review of	19	microeconomic theory, at least up to the
20	the record, my analysis of market design	20	1950s.
21	issues overlaps with issues related to	21	So with those definitions, I would say
22	competition.	22	a competitive price equilibrium is efficient,
23	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	23	or efficient as defined as what we would
24	Q. Did you reach any independent	24	typically do, pareto efficiency in economics.
2-		2-7	typically do, pareto efficiency in economies.
24		24	
	Page 11		Page 13
1	Page 11 conclusions about whether Google's conduct was	1	Page 13  Q. I appreciate that. I think I asked a
1 2	Page 11 conclusions about whether Google's conduct was anticompetitive?	1 2	Page 13  Q. I appreciate that. I think I asked a slightly different question, which is to say,
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1 2 3 4	Page 11 conclusions about whether Google's conduct was anticompetitive?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. There are parts of my report, as my	1 2 3	Page 13  Q. I appreciate that. I think I asked a slightly different question, which is to say,
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4 (Pages 10 - 13)

assigning objects to individuals. And you can

have an outcome that is efficient that is not

23

24

overlap.

think about designing markets. So there's

23

24

	Page 14		Page 16
1	a consequence of competition as defined using	1	equal to supply. So those are the two
2	while raising equilibrium like in the David	2	essential ingredients of competitive
3	Kreps or Mas-Colell, Whinston, and Green	3	equilibrium or price equilibrium. I'm using
4	textbooks that I cite in my report.	4	those terms synonymously.
5	So there's other mechanisms that lead	5	Q. I believe you also referenced perfect
6	to efficient outcomes beyond competitive	6	competition earlier.
7	mechanisms. I'll give you a specific example	7	A. (Witness nodding.)
8	maybe to clarify.	8	Q. Can you explain that?
9	So let's say we are trying to assign	9	A. Perfect competition is the way
10	dormitories to MIT students. Okay. MIT	10	economists describe agents being price takers.
11	students do not pay a price for dorms, right,	11	So their ability to influence the price is
12	so it's a market where there's no price. So	12	negligible. So the technical definition of
13	we don't have the opportunity to define price	13	perfect competition usually involves some kind
14	equilibrium or competitive equilibrium.	14	of limit in an informal model. For instance,
15	But an allocation that works as	15	if we have a large number of consumers,
16	follows, let's just ask whoever is first in	16	sometimes people even model this as a
17	line, What's your preferred dorm? You get to	17	continuum of consumers.
18	pick. Maybe we do it based on seniority. And	18	So let's say we have a line from zero
19	then we go to the next person in line and ask	19	to one and we have a consumer at each value
20	them, "Which dorm do you like the most?" so on	20	numerical between zero and one. So in
21	and so forth.	21	principle, that's an infinite number of
22	That's a particular priority	22	consumers because there's an infinite number
23	mechanism. That's not a competitive	23	of numbers between zero and one. And perfect
24	mechanism, but in that specific context, that	24	competition in that setting means consumers
		21	
1	Page 15 mechanism generates an outcome that is	1	Page 17
-			Taking the drice, when they take their action.
2			taking the price, when they take their action, they don't need to consider the behavior of
2 3	efficient.	2	they don't need to consider the behavior of
3	efficient.  Q. Okay. That's all very helpful.	2 3	they don't need to consider the behavior of other agents to figure out what's their best
3 4	efficient.  Q. Okay. That's all very helpful.  You've touched or said a couple of	2 3 4	they don't need to consider the behavior of other agents to figure out what's their best action. It's only sufficient to think about
3 4 5	efficient.  Q. Okay. That's all very helpful.  You've touched or said a couple of times or referenced a couple of times the idea	2 3 4 5	they don't need to consider the behavior of other agents to figure out what's their best action. It's only sufficient to think about what the price is.
3 4 5 6	efficient.  Q. Okay. That's all very helpful.  You've touched or said a couple of	2 3 4 5 6	they don't need to consider the behavior of other agents to figure out what's their best action. It's only sufficient to think about what the price is.  Q. Is it fair to say perfect competition
3 4 5 6 7	efficient.  Q. Okay. That's all very helpful. You've touched or said a couple of times or referenced a couple of times the idea of price equilibrium. What do you mean by that?	2 3 4 5 6 7	they don't need to consider the behavior of other agents to figure out what's their best action. It's only sufficient to think about what the price is.  Q. Is it fair to say perfect competition is when price equals marginal cost?
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	efficient.  Q. Okay. That's all very helpful. You've touched or said a couple of times or referenced a couple of times the idea of price equilibrium. What do you mean by that?  A. Price equilibrium, as defined in economics as I teach my undergraduates and my Ph.D. students, has two essential ingredients. The first is that there are agents who are maximizing their objectives. We would call that the for consumers, their utility maximization problem. What's essential is that agents are price takers, so their decisions to choose a consumption bundle, if it's an exchange economy setting, let's say, are taking prices as given. So given what the price schedule is, they make a decision that achieves their goal, which is to maximize utility. So that's the first ingredient.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	they don't need to consider the behavior of other agents to figure out what's their best action. It's only sufficient to think about what the price is.  Q. Is it fair to say perfect competition is when price equals marginal cost?  A. Yes, that would be a definition of perfect competition on the firm side. So the way that that reflects what I just talked about is, when a firm is seeking to maximize their objectives, we would say they solve the profit maximization problem. So that is maximizing their total revenue minus costs. And in a model of perfect competition, they take the price as given from the market. So if we observe the firm's profit maximization problem, they would choose a quantity such that we differentiate that profit maximization problem. And the conclusion of that would be price is equal to marginal cost.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	efficient.  Q. Okay. That's all very helpful. You've touched or said a couple of times or referenced a couple of times the idea of price equilibrium. What do you mean by that?  A. Price equilibrium, as defined in economics as I teach my undergraduates and my Ph.D. students, has two essential ingredients. The first is that there are agents who are maximizing their objectives. We would call that the for consumers, their utility maximization problem. What's essential is that agents are price takers, so their decisions to choose a consumption bundle, if it's an exchange economy setting, let's say, are taking prices as given. So given what the price schedule is, they make a decision that achieves their goal, which is to maximize utility. So that's the first ingredient.  The second ingredient is the prices	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	they don't need to consider the behavior of other agents to figure out what's their best action. It's only sufficient to think about what the price is.  Q. Is it fair to say perfect competition is when price equals marginal cost?  A. Yes, that would be a definition of perfect competition on the firm side. So the way that that reflects what I just talked about is, when a firm is seeking to maximize their objectives, we would say they solve the profit maximization problem. So that is maximizing their total revenue minus costs. And in a model of perfect competition, they take the price as given from the market. So if we observe the firm's profit maximization problem, they would choose a quantity such that we differentiate that profit maximization problem. And the conclusion of that would be price is equal to marginal cost.  Q. And how often does that happen in the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	efficient.  Q. Okay. That's all very helpful. You've touched or said a couple of times or referenced a couple of times the idea of price equilibrium. What do you mean by that?  A. Price equilibrium, as defined in economics as I teach my undergraduates and my Ph.D. students, has two essential ingredients. The first is that there are agents who are maximizing their objectives. We would call that the for consumers, their utility maximization problem. What's essential is that agents are price takers, so their decisions to choose a consumption bundle, if it's an exchange economy setting, let's say, are taking prices as given. So given what the price schedule is, they make a decision that achieves their goal, which is to maximize utility. So that's the first ingredient.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	they don't need to consider the behavior of other agents to figure out what's their best action. It's only sufficient to think about what the price is.  Q. Is it fair to say perfect competition is when price equals marginal cost?  A. Yes, that would be a definition of perfect competition on the firm side. So the way that that reflects what I just talked about is, when a firm is seeking to maximize their objectives, we would say they solve the profit maximization problem. So that is maximizing their total revenue minus costs. And in a model of perfect competition, they take the price as given from the market. So if we observe the firm's profit maximization problem, they would choose a quantity such that we differentiate that profit maximization problem. And the conclusion of that would be price is equal to marginal cost.

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6 (Pages 18 - 21)

23

24

BY MR. RYBNICEK:

Q. Actually, I'll take that back, and

BY MR. RYBNICEK:

Q. And is it accurate to say that if a

23

24

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	Page 22		Page 24
1	I'll say, if a firm has market power, does	1	economics has demand equaling supply. And if
2	that necessarily mean a market is not	2	you look at the area under the demand curve up
3	competitive?	3	to the supply curve, that's a measure of
4	A. This is such a high-level question.	4	consumer and producer surplus.
5	To be more specific, is there a I think I	5	When you have a monopolist or a firm
6	need more context to answer that question.	6	with power over price in that model, then we
7	Q. What context would you need?	7	have a restriction of quantity because the
8	A. So market power involves one	8	monopolist is wary of how their price-setting
9	definition of market power is power over	9	behavior affects demands because they're not
10	price. Another definition is the power to	10	taking prices as given. And we have a point
11	exclude competitors. So actually, could you	11	where prices are higher than the competitive
12	restate the question?	12	level and quantity is lower, so that generates
13	Q. Sure.	13	deadweight loss, so reduction in both consumer
14	A. Make sure I'm answering it.	14	surplus and consumer surplus, and that would
15	Q. If a firm has market power, meaning	15	be a textbook definition of market failure.
16	power over price	16	Q. Okay. So I think this might get us
17	A. Okay.	17	back to where I started, which is, if market
18	Q does that necessarily mean a market	18	power is a market failure, that is a market
19	is not competitive?	19	inefficiency, correct?
20	A. One example that doesn't fit that	20	A. As a general proposition in the
21	model is a firm that has increasing returns to	21	stylized models of economics, I would agree
22	scale technologies. So you could imagine a	22	with that, yes.
23	firm that has power over price, but the	23	Q. Okay. And it's also possible that you
24	technology, the production function of the	24	could have a market in which you have market
	Page 23		Page 25
1	firm satisfies the a mathematical property	1	power, which in your market design field is a
2	that we call increasing returns to scale. And	2	market inefficiency, but it is still
3	so that firm could have power over price and	3	competitive, correct?
4	satisfy the conditions that you just raised.	4	A. There are cases where that can occur,
5	Q. So simply having power over price is	5	yes.
6	not determinative of whether a market is	6	Q. Great. Thank you.
7	competitive, correct?	7	So I think I may have already asked
8	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	8	this, but just to be sure, you rely on
9	A. I mean, it's a symptom of whether a	9	Professor Gans' opinion for whether Google's
10	market is competitive or not. But as an	10	conduct was anticompetitive, right?
11	absolute rule, to study whether the outcome is	11	A. I rely on his opinion, but I also
12	competitive or not, one would need a lot more	12	looked at the conduct myself. And as we
13	detail, the circumstances of the market, what	13	discussed, one of the first things a design
14	the production technologies are, other	14	economist looks at is is there a need for
15	institutional factors.	15	design here, and so we look for symptoms of
16	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	16	problems. And in my review of those symptoms
17	Q. But market power is a market failure;	17	I saw examples of Google's conduct that got in
* '	is that correct?	18	the way of the principles of market design,
18	is that correct.	1	like efficiency, and so that overlaps with
	A. In the standard, simple, plain vanilla	19	like efficiency, and so that overlaps with
18		19 20	some of Gans' analysis.
18 19	A. In the standard, simple, plain vanilla		
18 19 20	A. In the standard, simple, plain vanilla model, what we would say is, if a firm in that	20	some of Gans' analysis.
18 19 20 21	A. In the standard, simple, plain vanilla model, what we would say is, if a firm in that model has power over price, the way we teach	20 21	some of Gans' analysis.  Q. And did you rely on anyone other than

7 (Pages 22 - 25)

	Page 26		Page 28
1	Q. Okay. And how do you determine if	1	earlier about perfect competition, right? So
2	conduct is anticompetitive?	2	that's envisaged as a model where we have
3	A. So as a market design economist, your	3	many, many firms competing against each other,
4	starting point is looking at what are the	4	and that's where we can harness the forces of
5	valuable principles in a design market. So,	5	competition to generate efficient outcomes.
6	you know, a very lucid explanation of those	6	And so as we move away from that, it's a
7	principles is in Al Roth's textbook "Who Gets	7	direction that's moving towards less
8	What and Why," where he talks about, you know,		competition.
9	the need to maximize surplus or the gains from	9	Again, this is as a general model
10	trade. He talks about congestion or the	10	principle.
11	timing of transactions as getting in the way	11	Q. You mentioned earlier that what you
12	of good outcomes. He talks about transparency	12	observed in the record is fewer gains from
13	or safety, as he calls it.	13	trade than you would expect in an absence on
14	And so with that lens, I'm looking at	14	Google's conduct.
15	Google's conduct here. And so the kind of	15	What do what does gains from trade
16	precise legal dimensions of anticompetitive	16	have to do with competition?
17	conduct is not what I was assigned to look at,	17	A. Well, when we talk about the effects
18	but when I see, you know, Google signing an	18	of competition, back to our discussion of the
19	agreement, say, with Facebook on header	19	first welfare theorem, we say that competition
20	bidding and exchange bidding, the Facebook	20	generates an efficient outcome, and in an
21	audience network deal that I talk about in my	21	efficient outcome, we are maximizing the gains
22	opening report, which ultimately results in	22	from trade. So competition supports the
23	Facebook exiting the display market, I see	23	maximization of the gains from trade.
24	that as a lost opportunity for gains from	24	Q. I think this does take us back to
		21	<del>-</del>
1	Page 27 trade because header bidding, had it been more	1	Page 29 another line of questions we had, which is
2	successful, could have allowed more matches to	2	there or is it your opinion that in
3	form in the market. And the particular	3	competitive markets there cannot be additional
4	Facebook audience network deal eventually led	4	gains from trade?
5	to the exit of a competitor, and so that is,	5	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
6	you know, bad for market design principles.	6	A. This is a little bit circular, so I
7	Q. So you said that is bad for market	7	to answer this question, I need to have a
8	design principles.	8	specific competitive model in mind. So why
9	A. (Witness nodding.)	9	don't I start with a model that we teach our
10	Q. How do you know it's bad from a	10	undergraduates and Ph.D. students, what I
11	competition perspective?	11	teach at MIT every year.
12	A. Well, one measure of competition is	12	If I define the competitive model as
13	the number of firms that are competing. So	13	it's done in the textbooks, you know, Kreps,
14	when Facebook is no longer competing, there's	14	Mas-Colell, Whinston, and Green, or even Hal
15	one fewer firm competing, so that would be bad	15	Varian's textbook, which is, you know, the
16	for competition.	16	chief economist at Google, a competitive
17	Q. So it's your opinion that competition	17	outcome is maximizing the gains from trade.
18	is harmed if one firm is taken out of the	18	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
19	market?	19	Q. I think I had a slightly different
20	A. In this I'm talking about the	20	question which is is it your opinion that in a
	11. In this 1 in talking about the		
	specific example	21	market that is competitive it is not possible
21	specific example.  So within the context of this specific	21 22	market that is competitive, it is not possible to increase the efficiency and achieve
21 22	So within the context of this specific	22	to increase the efficiency and achieve
21	<u>.</u>		

8 (Pages 26 - 29)

	Page 30		Page 32
1	hand. So again, back to static versus dynamic	1	So let's imagine in this specific
2	models, are we talking about what's in the	2	context my housekeeper has access to a
3	textbook, or are we talking about particular	3	technology, to, like, a new vacuum cleaner
4	markets at hand? So let me give you an	4	that can reduce the amount of time it takes to
5	example.	5	complete her job. So that technology would
6	Let's say we have a dynamic model, two	6	allow her and other folks who have access to
7	periods. Okay. So Period 1, full	7	that technology to maybe get the job done more
8	competition. Period 2, we can make an	8	quickly. So that's an example.
9	investment. Some firms can make an investment		Q. Okay. That's helpful. This is what I
10	to decrease their costs. In Period 2, we can	10	was trying to clear up is whether or not a
11	have additional gains from trade. So when you	11	competitive market could become more efficient
12		12	or if it if maximum efficiency is identical
13	talk about maximizing the gains from trade, is	13	<u> </u>
	it with respect to Period 1, or is it respect		to perfect competition.
14	to the aggregate gains from trade across both	14	A. Is there a question there?
15	periods?	15	Q. Would in your housekeeper example,
16	The answer to these questions in the	16	if one housekeeper gained a new piece of
17	abstract, right, this is why I'm going back to	17	technology to allow them to do their work more
18	the textbooks. They're very high-level	18	productively, is that competitive quote,
19	questions. To give you a more precise answer,	19	competitive?
20	we'd have to talk about very specific	20	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
21	setting.	21	A. If one housekeeper had the option to
22	Q. Can you give me an example of a	22	get that technology and there's no ability any
23	competitive market?	23	other housekeeper in that market could also
24	A. You know, one example people sometimes	24	access that technology, is that the context of
	Page 31		Page 33
1	talk about is the market for housekeeping	1	your question?
2	services. There are many participants.	2	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
3	There's many people who are, you know, able	3	Q. Not necessarily that every housekeeper
4	to, say, clean your house. Any given	4	could get it. There are resource constraints,
5	housecleaner's ability to set price is	5	right? So my example is one housekeeper is
6	affected in large part by market-level	6	able to obtain, either through ingenuity or
7	conditions. So the person who helps our	7	resources, additional technology.
8	family cannot charge way too high a price	8	A. Yes.
9	because I have the opportunity to hire someone	9	Q. Does that make the market less
10	else. And there's a price, so there's, you	10	competitive?
11	know, not nonprice issue that we talked about	11	MR. CHANG: Objection to form.
12	a second ago.	12	A. I wouldn't say that the market is less
13	So what I would say again, these	13	competitive because, you know, one of the kind
14	are models, right so I would say the	14	of grounding principles of competitive theory
15	lessons from the competitive model, I think,	15	in economics is that agents have choices that
16	are the right place to start to think about	16	they get to make independently.
17	housekeeping services at least, say, in	17	I mean, if you think about one of the
18	Greater Boston.	18	godfathers of competitive theory, Milton
19	Q. And because the housekeeping market is	19	Friedman, right, the title of his book is
20	competitive, does that mean that it cannot	20	"Free to Choose," right? So if a housekeeper
21	become more efficient?	21	is free to choose a technology, whatever
22	A. No. Again, list I think I've kind	22	vacuum cleaner system she or he wishes, then
23	of given you the example of a static versus	23	that's their prerogative.
24		24	
<b>4</b>	dynamic view of this.	4	And that is the beauty of competitive

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1	markets, that a housekeeper making	1	correct?
2	uncoordinated choices, unconstrained choices	2	A. No. The outcome is inefficient, I
3	can lead to efficient outcomes. That, you	3	said, because we have separate venues. I'm
4	know, is the essence of Adam Smith's	4	going to make sure I I'm not sure about
5	hypothesis in economics.	5	maybe you could restate the question. I want
6	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	6	to make sure I'm answering your question.
7	Q. And if other competing housekeepers	7	Q. I'm trying to understand how thickness
8	are also able to obtain that technology, it	8	relates to competition. Does a lack of
9	would be your opinion that the market would be	9	thickness mean there is no competition?
10	more efficient; is that fair?	10	A. A lack of thickness gets in the way of
11	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	11	competitive outcomes is how I would state it.
12	A. What if we're in a competitive	12	So imagine we had a let's go back to the
13	environment where agents are able to act in	13	housekeeping market, right? So that in Boston
14	their own best interests, then we're back to	14	is a market where there is many people who
15	the competitive model. So they can make that	15	need housecleaning services and there are many
16	choice free unconstrained choice. That's	16	providers, and they can interact with each
17	the essence of the competitive model.	17	other and find beneficial matches.
18	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	18	Now, imagine that that market were
19	Q. I think earlier you I asked you how	19	segmented in a way that certain housekeepers,
20	you identify if conduct is anticompetitive,	20	for whatever reason, are not able to access
21	and I believe you pointed to the your	21	certain homes.
22	principles of market design; is that right?	22	So take a particular geographic area
23	A. That was my assignment, to bring a	23	of Boston and suppose certain housekeepers are
24	market design lens to look at Google's	24	prohibited from being able to clean houses in
	Page 35		Page 37
1	conducts and the incentives underlying	1	Newton, Massachusetts, where I live, right?
2	Google's conducts. And in the course of doing	2	They can only clean houses in downtown Boston,
3	that assignment, I observed certain conduct	3	where we are right now. Then we have gotten
4	that, you know, was bad for the market, had	4	in the way even though they're able to
5	bad you know, bad for competition.	5	clean houses in downtown Boston, we've gotten
6	Q. And that is because the conduct made	6	in the way of those housekeepers in downtown
7	markets less thick and less safe and more	7	Boston from finding potentially beneficial
8	congested; is that your opinion?	8	matches and therefore maximizing surplus by
9	A. That's the market design framework	9	not letting them clean houses in the adjacent
10	that I bring to my assignment here, yes.	10	town.
11	Q. And how does thickness relate to	11	Q. Is that true even though, in your
12	competition?	12	example, in downtown Boston, there are a
13	A. So the market design principle of	13	separate set of competitors who are competing
14	thickness is trying to ensure that we have	14	for housekeeping services?
15	enough participants, buyers and sellers	15	A. Yes, because there could be more
16	together, in a market to maximize the gains	16	beneficial matches. Like, in my the
17	from trade. So if we don't, for instance, if	17	specific example, you know, there could be
18	a market is segmented such that only certain	18	someone like our household who would like not
19	participants can transact in certain venues,	19	only cleaning services but also someone to
20	then we will not have maximized the gains from	20	assist our family both myself and my wife
21	trade, and that is an outcome that's	21	work. We have two young kids with cleaning
22	inefficient.	22	services as well as cooking services. Okay?
23	Q. The outcome is inefficient, but it may	23	And I am originally from Nepal, and there are
	e. The satesme is memoring out it may		
24	still occur in a competitive marketplace,	24	many housekeepers in Greater Boston who are

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1	from Nepal, and it would be lovely to have	1	town, then that is a rule that gets in the way
2	someone else who will cook Nepalese food at	2	of competition, and, as a result the outcome,
3	our house.	3	you know, of that arrangement is going to be
4	So we are fortunate that there's	4	inefficient.
5	someone from downtown Boston who is able to	5	Q. That's interesting. From whose
6	come to the suburbs and assist our household.	6	perspective do you evaluate competition?
7	And had that person been prohibited from	7	A. The usual way that we think about
8	coming to the suburbs, we have missed on the	8	competition is the how the agents in the
9	opportunity of from gains from trade	9	model interact. So in this specific
10	because there's not that many Nepalese	10	situation, we would be looking at the demand
11	housekeepers in who live in Newton,	11	side. So that would be people, let's say,
12	Massachusetts.	12	like me or others who need housekeeping
13	Q. So the relevant market would be	13	services, and the supply side, which are
14	Nepalese housekeepers who live in Newton?	14	people who are able to offer those services.
15	A. I'm just giving you an example here of	15	So those are the agents that we would be
16	why having segmentation of markets can get in	16	thinking about in terms of defining what
17	the way of efficiency. To answer your	17	competition means there.
18	question about thickness, right, so allowing	18	Q. But in terms of evaluating if a market
19	people to be able to transact in the most	19	is competitive, do you agree that the
20	unconstrained way so that we can find matches	20	principle stakeholder is the consumer that you
21	is good for market outcomes.	21	would look at?
22	Q. Again, I think we're talking past each	22	A. Not necessarily.
23	other a little bit because I'm not asking	23	Q. When you when you evaluate whether
24	about efficiency. I'm asking about	24	a conduct is anticompetitive, you do not focus
	Page 39		Page 41
1	competition.	1	on the consumer?
2	A. Uh-huh.	2	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
3	Q. And I think we talked earlier about	3	A. In the abstract. I mean, what we
4	how they're not exactly the same thing, right?	4	teach our undergraduates is we have monopoly
5	A. (Witness nodding.)	5	and we have monopsony, right, which is looking
6	Q. You don't disagree with that now, do	6	at workers and price setting of workers,
7	you?	7	right? So that's on the supply side.
8	A. Competition is not the same thing as	8	And when you have the exercise of
9	efficiency. Competition is a way that actors	9	market power, power over price, as an example,
10	in a market interact. Efficiency is a	10	on the supply side, then that would be another
11	property of the allocation, yeah.	11	way to say the outcomes are inefficient.
12	Q. Right. And so you can have a	12	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
13	competitive market that is maybe not as	13	Q. Sure. Putting monopsony aside, okay,
1.4			
14	efficient as you would like, correct?	14	looking at monopoly
15	=	14 15	looking at monopoly A. Okay.
	efficient as you would like, correct?		2 .
15	efficient as you would like, correct?  A. Well, in my example of the	15	A. Okay.
15 16	efficient as you would like, correct?  A. Well, in my example of the housekeeper, I wouldn't say a prohibition on	15 16	<ul><li>A. Okay.</li><li>Q and competitive effects from</li></ul>
15 16 17	efficient as you would like, correct?  A. Well, in my example of the housekeeper, I wouldn't say a prohibition on the housekeeper going across town lines is	15 16 17	<ul><li>A. Okay.</li><li>Q and competitive effects from monopoly</li></ul>
15 16 17 18	efficient as you would like, correct?  A. Well, in my example of the housekeeper, I wouldn't say a prohibition on the housekeeper going across town lines is unconstrained competition. Their choices have	15 16 17 18	<ul><li>A. Okay.</li><li>Q and competitive effects from monopoly</li><li>A. Uh-huh.</li></ul>
15 16 17 18 19	efficient as you would like, correct?  A. Well, in my example of the housekeeper, I wouldn't say a prohibition on the housekeeper going across town lines is unconstrained competition. Their choices have been constrained. So if you were to ask them,	15 16 17 18 19	<ul> <li>A. Okay.</li> <li>Q and competitive effects from monopoly</li> <li>A. Uh-huh.</li> <li>Q do you disagree that the principle</li> </ul>
15 16 17 18 19 20	efficient as you would like, correct?  A. Well, in my example of the housekeeper, I wouldn't say a prohibition on the housekeeper going across town lines is unconstrained competition. Their choices have been constrained. So if you were to ask them, What is the decision that you would take that	15 16 17 18 19 20	<ul> <li>A. Okay.</li> <li>Q and competitive effects from monopoly</li> <li>A. Uh-huh.</li> <li>Q do you disagree that the principle source at which you look for the effect of the</li> </ul>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	efficient as you would like, correct?  A. Well, in my example of the housekeeper, I wouldn't say a prohibition on the housekeeper going across town lines is unconstrained competition. Their choices have been constrained. So if you were to ask them, What is the decision that you would take that maximizes your utility? the housekeeper would	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	<ul> <li>A. Okay.</li> <li>Q and competitive effects from monopoly</li> <li>A. Uh-huh.</li> <li>Q do you disagree that the principle source at which you look for the effect of the conduct is the consumer?</li> </ul>

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1	monopolists have deadweight loss, and that	1	conclusions about time series comparisons like
2	constrains both producer and consumer surplus.	2	you're describing.
3	Q. And so a consumer could be better off,	3	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
4	but a producer could be harmed, and that could	4	Q. What incentive would a monopolist have
5	be bad for competition, in your view?	5	to pass on the gas savings to consumers in
6	A. In principle, in the abstract, yes.	6	that example?
7	Q. If a consumer's prices are going down,	7	A. So if it's a pure monopolist and
8	is that likely a sign a market is competitive?	8	again, the textbook example, right, so they
9	A. Not necessarily.	9	would the pass-through rate, right, would
10	Q. If output is increasing, is that an	10	be very little. But if we had, you know,
11	indication that market is competitive?	11	something that's not exactly a pure
12	A. Not necessarily. I mean, the great	12	monopolist, there can be situations where
13	example of oil cartels, right, that's an	13	there would be partial pass-through of those
14	example where there's coordinated price	14	prices.
15	setting. So the cartel members have power	15	So again, this is the pure monopolist,
16	over price.	16	a single firm idealized example in our
17	There are periods in history where the	17	textbooks, you know, is an abstraction, right?
18	total amount of oil that's being produced has	18	So as soon as we have multiple firms pass
19	gone up over time. I mean, any proper	19	through, in many economic models is not
20	analysis of those kinds of questions needs to	20	exactly equal to one. So if a cost changes
21	do a but-for comparison. What would prices	21	the pass-through will not move one for one,
22	what would have output have been but for the	22	but it will move in a fractional way.
23	conduct at hand?	23	Q. So you can't look at price or outputs
24	So there are trends, you know. So	24	to determine whether a market is
	Page 43		Page 45
1	those trends could be independent of the	1	competitive
2	conduct that one is interested in, costs going	2	A. No, no. Just to clarify, it's not
3	down, costs going up, you know, things outside	3	sufficient is what I'm trying to answer to
4	of the market. So it's very hard to say, you	4	your questions.
5	know, blanket statements like that.	5	MR. CHANG: Professor, let
6	Q. Putting aside this "but-for" world,	6	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.
7	it's your opinion that prices going down are	7	MR. CHANG: let our
8	not an indication of a competitive market?	8	questioner ask his question, then you can
9	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	9	answer. He'll do his best to not cut you off
10	A. Prices can go down for many reasons,	10	either.
11	so that alone is not sufficient to establish	11	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.
12	that the market is becoming more or less	12	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
13	competitive.	13	Q. No. That is a helpful clarification.
14	Like let my give you an example.	14	I wasn't suggesting that it was sufficient.
15	Right. So let's say we have a market that is	15	My question was are decreasing prices
16	anticompetitive, not competitive, a monopoly	16	indicative of a competitive market, not
17	market, but there is a certain input into that	17	dispositive?
18	market, like gasoline, and that gasoline is an	18	A. That would be a yeah, I agree with
19	important input for the product market at	19	that. That's a place to start. But, of
20	hand. Prices could reflect the changes in the	20	course, we'd have to understand the underlying
21	price of gasoline over time, and that	21	institution and the reasons for why prices are
		22	decreasing and do a much more thorough
22	sometimes can go up, sometimes can go down.		_
22 23 24	And so, you know, we have to worry about the underlying trends to draw any	23 24	context-specific analysis.  Q. And the same question but with respect

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1	to output. Is increasing output indicative of	1	offering prices and seeing who's willing to
2	a competitive market, not necessarily	2	buy. And if that is too high of a price, the
3	dispositive?	3	price goes down a little bit and people see
4	A. Yeah, I would agree with that, with	4	who's willing to buy, so on and so forth. So
5	the same caveat that I just gave. We have to	5	under that description, you could say it is
6	look at the underlying reasons for that.	6	like a price discrimination idea.
7	Now, there are examples in the	7	And another thought that comes to mind
8	economic literature where even that is not 100	8	for your question is thinking about auction
9	percent clear-cut where we can have expansions	9	markets.
10	of output even when a firm is price	10	So there's literature that relates
11	discriminating. In fact, Hal Varian, Google's	11	pricing in auctions. In fact, Myerson's
12	chief economist, famously wrote about this in	12	optimal auction paper that is cited in many of
13	the "American Economic Review" in a paper in	13	the expert reports here has been reinterpreted
14	the 19 I think 1986. So that just, I	14	by economists Jeremy Bulow and John Roberts in
15	think, is by way of pointing out that we	15	a very famous article in 1989 showing that
16	really have to think carefully about the	16	monopolists' pricing problem is very closely
17	context at hand.	17	related to Myerson's optimal auction problem.
18	Like, you know, I can give you the	18	So it really depends on what you mean by
19	intuition of what kind of the varying insight	19	"price discrimination markets."
20	is, which is if I am, you know, thinking	20	Q. I'd like to go back to this idea of
21	about let's just say I'm let me see if	21	how to identify whether conduct is
22	can get this right.	22	anticompetitive because I'm still struggling
23	Let's say I'm providing milk to	23	to understand your opinion on that.
24	schoolchildren, okay, at an elementary school,	24	Do you look at foreclosure to
	Page 47		Page 49
1	right, and we set up a milk cartel, and I have	1	determine whether conduct is
2	the ability to charge different prices to	2	anticompetitive?
3	elementary schools and to folks at the grocery	3	A. If by "foreclosure," you mean the
4	store. Then it's possible for me to price	4	exclusion of competitors, yes.
5	discriminate in a way that leads to more	5	Q. And did you in either of the
6	output. And that is an example of having	6	reports, did you analyze foreclosure?
7	power over price. So that I'm not I	7	A. My assignment was to look at market
8	believe I would have to look again, but	8	design aspects here. So the example, say, of
9	Varian's '86 article, I think, has an example	9	dynamic allocation where AdX is able to get a
10	along those lines.	10	look at transactions as preventing other
11	Q. Are any of the markets in ad tech	11	exchanges from being able to compete, so that
12	price discrimination markets?	12	is excluding competition. So there are parts
13	A. I'm not sure I understand what the	13	of my report that touch on these issues.
14	word "price discrimination markets" means. So	14	Q. If dynamic allocation is akin if we
15	one possible definition of "price	15	can go back to your housekeeping example to
16	discrimination markets" is a market where	16	the new vacuum cleaner, right, it was an
17	sellers are able to extract the willingness to	17	innovation by Google; is that fair?
18	pay across heterogeneous consumers in the	18	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
19	market. So if you think about a seller that	19	A. The idea of real-time pricing was not
20	is pricing down its demand curve, then that is	20	a Google innovation. I wouldn't call it an
21	a form of price discrimination.	21	innovation to place Google's AdX exchange at
22	So you could think, for instance, of	22	the top of a queue without giving publishers
23	the waterfall that used to be common in	23	choices about whether AdX should be
24	display advertising markets as, you know,	24	prioritized in the waterfall or not. I don't

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1	know if I would agree with your description of	1	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
2	it as an innovation.	2	A. So Google used dynamic allocation, but
3	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	3	Google also used that idea as part of, you
4	Q. So you disagree that dynamic	4	know, DoubleClick. DoubleClick had a form of
5	allocation was an innovation?	5	dynamic allocation prior to Google purchasing
6	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	6	DoubleClick. So it dates at least until
7	A. I thought you had asked about whether	7	DoubleClick, but it may even be before then.
8	it was an innovation by Google.	8	I don't recall at this moment.
9	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	9	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
10	Q. Who is it an innovation by?	10	Q. So DoubleClick created dynamic
11	A. Well, by dynamic allocation, there's	11	allocation?
12	kind of some essential ingredients. So one is	12	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
13	the use of real-time prices. So having the	13	A. I just want to be very precise about
14	signals that sellers get reflect underlying	14	what we're calling dynamic allocation, right?
15	real-time information in the marketplace. And	15	So there is the sequencing order of sources of
16	my understanding is that was not an invention	16	demands, let's call it. And so there's also
17	of Google's. So that's one part of dynamic	17	allowing certain exchanges AdX in the case
18	allocation because AdX is using real-time bid	18	of Google to go first or go near the top of
19	information.	19	the sequencing. So DoubleClick had a version
20	The other part of dynamic allocation	20	of that. Google, you know, had a version of
21	is the sequencing or the priority orders of	21	that as well.
22	folks using, you know, DFP to sell their ads.	22	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
23	So that was Google's innovation to I	23	
24	wouldn't call it an innovation, but that was	24	Q. And is it fair to call that an
24	wouldn't can it an innovation, but that was	24	innovation from the waterfall system?
	Page 51	1	Page 53
1	Google's decision to put AdX at the top of	1	A. I wouldn't call it an innovation
2	the I should say near the top of the	2	because in some respects it's taking away
3	waterfall.	3	publisher's choice because an essential part
4	Q. And so in your view, where did dynamic	4	of Google's version of dynamic allocation is
5	allocation come from? What was the genesis?	5	putting AdX near the top of the waterfall, and
6	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	6	a true innovation would allow publishers the
7	A. My read of the record is there was	7	ability to access real-time bids wherever in
8	interest in the marketplace to have more	8	the waterfall they wanted to.
9	real-time information about prices. There was	9	Q. Was the waterfall an efficient
10	already providers trying to offer that kind of	10	mechanism?
11	information to publishers.	11	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
12	As a publisher, you know, there's a	12	A. The waterfall, I wouldn't call it an
13	strong incentive to want to have accurate	13	efficient allocation mechanism because it's
14	information and not have your slots your	14	sequential. So there are sources of demands
15	inventory be sold using, you know, outdated	15	that might have a higher willingness to pay or
16	static, you know, line item information,	16	might be better matches that could be further
17	static estimates of CPMs. So, you know,	17	down the waterfall that we don't reach.
18	there's this underlying trend towards that.	18	Because of the sequentiality, we end up
19	And now I've lost my thread. I'm so	19	transacting with a party that's earlier in the
20	sorry. Can you restate you question?	20	waterfall, that has a higher priority in the
20	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	21	waterfall, so we miss the potential gains from
21	DI MIK. KIDNICEK.		
	Q. I was just curious what your	22	trade. So that's bad for publishers, and
21		22 23	trade. So that's bad for publishers, and that's potentially bad for advertisers, in

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	Page 54		Page 56
1	pay more but did not get to transact because	1	Q. Sorry. Maybe I'm not being clear.
2	they were lower down.	2	But prior to Google's acquisition of
3	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	3	DoubleClick, when the waterfall existed, was
4	Q. And that existed before Google's	4	the market competitive?
5	acquisition of DoubleClick, correct?	5	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
6	A. The waterfall, correct, yes.	6	A. Prior so this is back to, like,
7	Q. And you said it was an inefficient	7	2008, the time period?
8	system, the waterfall. Was the market	8	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
9	competitive at the time?	9	Q. Yes.
10	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	10	A. I'd have to think more about that.
11	A. I would say we did not maximize the	11	You know, that wasn't really my assignment
12	gains from trade because of the waterfall. So	12	here. My assignment was to look at Google's
13	at that time I haven't done a deep analysis	13	conduct. So you're asking me about a period
14	of other indicia, you know, competition from	14	prior to Google's involvement in this
15	that time period, but as a market design	15	marketplace, so I haven't undertaken a deep
16	economist, I would not have structured things	16	study of that issue.
17	that way. And, in fact, that's why the market	17	Q. Okay. But you've testified that
18	evolved and moved towards more simultaneous	18	waterfall's inefficient.
19	bidding through things like header bidding.	19	A. Uh-huh.
20	In fact, if we think about the	20	Q. And on a number of occasions, you've
21	emergence of header bidding, as I discuss in	21	said inefficiency is an indication of less
22	the report, many people in the industry talk	22	than competitive or a less competitive
23	about, you know, the desire for market	23	market
24	participants to have simultaneous trades with	24	A. Uh-huh.
24		24	
	Page 55	1	Page 57
1	real-time information and why Google's use of	1	Q right?
2	dynamic allocation or enhanced dynamic	2	A. Yes.
3	allocation precipitated header bidding.	3	Q. The waterfall prior to Google's
4	So header bidding, I would say, is a	4	acquisition of DoubleClick, the waterfall
5	more efficient market-clearing system than the	5	existed, and you have testified that it was
6	waterfall because it's simultaneous rather	6	inefficient.
7	than sequential.	7	Doesn't that mean that it was also not
8	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	8	competitive?
9	Q. That's helpful. But during the period	9	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
10	that the waterfall existed, was the market	10	A. We have to judge what was happening in
11	competitive?	11	that very early period relative to what are
12	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	12	the other options in the market.
13	A. I don't believe so because Google was	13	So back in 2008, it's my understanding
14	able to impose that its product, AdX,	14	that real-time bidding was not very common,
15	appears first in the waterfall, excluding	15	that DoubleClick's version of waterfall was
16	competition from other exchanges. So one	16	different than Google's version of dynamic
17	measure of whether something is competitive is	17	allocation.
18	whether there's a participant in the market	18	So as soon as we introduced real-time
19	who is able to exclude competition. And so	19	bidding as a new technology, right, you could
20	the very nature of dynamic allocation is	20	say, the waterfall, you know, because of its
21	Google has steered volume to AdX without	21	sequential nature, becomes inefficient.
22	allowing publishers the choice. So I wouldn't	22	There's an alternative.
23	call that a competitive process.	23	And what I'm not opining on, because
24	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	24	it wasn't my assignment, is what the market

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Page 58 oked like before Google's participation th you know, when it was just oubleClick. Y MR. RYBNICEK: Q. So inefficiency is measured by what is ailable at the time? A. I mean, yes. So it would be efficient if none of us d ulcers, right? But if we go 50 years ago d there were no drugs to treat ulcers, then e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well, ere was no drug to treat ulcers. So if you	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	same time, and there is a sequential sales mechanism, it's not just me. I think Google's experts also think that having simultaneous sales are more efficient.  But if the world is such that that technology does not exist, so the only technology that we have is a sequential sales technology, then to judge whether that's
th you know, when it was just bubleClick.  Y MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. So inefficiency is measured by what is ailable at the time?  A. I mean, yes.  So it would be efficient if none of us d ulcers, right? But if we go 50 years ago d there were no drugs to treat ulcers, then e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well,	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	mechanism, it's not just me. I think Google's experts also think that having simultaneous sales are more efficient.  But if the world is such that that technology does not exist, so the only technology that we have is a sequential sales technology, then to judge whether that's
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Q. So inefficiency is measured by what is ailable at the time?  A. I mean, yes.  So it would be efficient if none of us d ulcers, right? But if we go 50 years ago d there were no drugs to treat ulcers, then e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well,	4 5 6 7 8 9	sales are more efficient.  But if the world is such that that technology does not exist, so the only technology that we have is a sequential sales technology, then to judge whether that's
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ailable at the time?  A. I mean, yes.  So it would be efficient if none of us d ulcers, right? But if we go 50 years ago d there were no drugs to treat ulcers, then e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well,	6 7 8 9	technology does not exist, so the only technology that we have is a sequential sales technology, then to judge whether that's
A. I mean, yes.  So it would be efficient if none of us d ulcers, right? But if we go 50 years ago d there were no drugs to treat ulcers, then e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well,	7 8 9	technology that we have is a sequential sales technology, then to judge whether that's
So it would be efficient if none of us d ulcers, right? But if we go 50 years ago d there were no drugs to treat ulcers, then e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well,	8	technology, then to judge whether that's
d ulcers, right? But if we go 50 years ago d there were no drugs to treat ulcers, then e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well,	9	
d there were no drugs to treat ulcers, then e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well,	-	efficient or not, the next question I would
e would look at 50 years ago and say, Well,		ask is do the publishers, do the sellers in
	11	the market have the ability to set the
ere was no ariig to treat lilcers. So it voli	12	priority order in a way that suits their
ve an ulcer, that's the outcome. There's no	13	objectives to maximize whatever goal they're
ay to make you better without making someone		seeking to?
·		And if the answer to that is yes, then
•		I would ask is there a different choice that
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		the publishers could have made that would have
·		achieved their objectives and they were
_		allowed to take that different choice but
		chose to prioritize sources of demand in a way
		that they did, then I would say that that is
		not a case for saying there's a market
		failure.
s hard to answer either way. So we would	24	So if they have unconstrained choice
Page 59		Page 61
		with full information and they settled on
		selling sequentially when there was no other
•		option, then that is publishers acting in
		their own best interest.
		Q. If a firm competing in the ad tech
		sector makes an innovation that makes a market
At this level of abstraction, it's not	7	more efficient, at least for it, is it your
ery easy to.	8	view that that innovation needs to be shared
Q. Do you know all those things that you	9	broadly?
st mentioned with respect to the waterfall	10	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
ior to Google's DoubleClick acquisition?	11	A. It depends on the context again.
A. Could you restate the question? I	12	So if that innovation is the not
ant to make sure I understand.	13	sharing of that innovation is used to exclude
Q. You were very willing to say that,	14	competitors and rivals, then I see a problem
ith respect to the waterfall, it's not	15	with that. If it's not used in that way, then
cessarily inefficient because that's the	16	I would say there's not a problem.
chnology that existed.	17	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
Is that fair?	18	Q. Is there an obligation for a
	19	competitor to help its rival?
_		MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
		A. I would say that depends on the
		context.
		So if there's a competitor that is
		raising its rival's costs, for instance, in a
	So definitions of efficiency depend on exproduction possibility set and what chnologies exist at the time, yes.  Q. So it would be unfair to criticize a m for not undertaking steps that aren't yet evalent in the market?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. Again, at that level of generality, shard to answer either way. So we would  Page 59  we to look at the specific context of what eps they took, under what situations, what eir intent was, what the effects of the eps were, was it used to suppress mpetitors and exclude competitors or not to we a proper answer to that question.  At this level of abstraction, it's not ry easy to.  Q. Do you know all those things that you st mentioned with respect to the waterfall for to Google's DoubleClick acquisition?  A. Could you restate the question? I ant to make sure I understand.  Q. You were very willing to say that, th respect to the waterfall, it's not cessarily inefficient because that's the chnology that existed.	So definitions of efficiency depend on e production possibility set and what ethnologies exist at the time, yes.  Q. So it would be unfair to criticize a m for not undertaking steps that aren't yet evalent in the market?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. Again, at that level of generality, and that to answer either way. So we would experted to the specific context of what experted they took, under what situations, what every took, under what situations, what every took, under what situations, what every was it used to suppress experted to the water and exclude competitors or not to eve a proper answer to that question.  At this level of abstraction, it's not ry easy to.  Q. Do you know all those things that you ext mentioned with respect to the waterfall itor to Google's DoubleClick acquisition?  A. Could you restate the question?  A. Could you restate the question? I ant to make sure I understand.  Q. You were very willing to say that, th respect to the waterfall, it's not cessarily inefficient because that's the ethnology that existed.  Is that fair?  A. Can we be precise about the  Q. Please.  A timing of what technology existed?  So if real-time bidding with live formation existed, it were possible to bring

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	Page 62		Page 64
1	Page 62 way to exclude competition from the	1	effort to exclude competition, to not compete
2	competitor, there's a problem with that, and	2	on the merits, then it can be anticompetitive.
3	that can have adverse consequences on the	3	Q. So I'm sorry to do this, but going
4	market.	4	back to our housekeeper example
5	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	5	A. Okay.
6	Q. Sorry. Going back to the example we	6	Q I think we talked about how if a
7	were working with, which is one in which a	7	housekeeper made an innovation, had some new
8	firm makes an innovation and that innovation	8	tool, she wouldn't be required or he wouldn't
9	is a tool it uses to make the market more	9	be required to share that with competitors.
10	efficient for itself, is it anticompetitive	10	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
11	for that firm not to share that innovation	11	A. The housekeeper has the right, because
12	more broadly?	12	it's in a competitive market here, to not
13	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	13	share the new, you know, vacuum cleaner
14	A. I believe I answered that question.	14	technology or whatever it was that we
15	So it depends on the context.	15	discussed with their competitors.
16	If the firm is not sharing that	16	But if the housekeeper were doing
17	innovation in an effort to exclude	17	that, if they were a dominant housekeeper, for
18	competition, exclude the ability for rivals to	18	instance, that was blocking other housekeepers
19	compete on the merits, then there's a problem	19	from competing using that technology, then
20	with that.	20	there could be a problem.
21	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	21	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
22	Q. But doesn't a competitor always try to	22	Q. I see. So
23	exclude its competitors?	23	MR. CHANG: Counsel, I don't
24	Strike that.	24	mean to interrupt you at all. Just whenever
	Page 63		Page 65
1	Doesn't a firm always try to exclude	1	you get to a good stopping point. We've been
2	its competitors?	2	going for over an hour now.
3	A. There is kind of competition on the	3	MR. RYBNICEK: Oh, that's fair.
4	merits, and there is competition that's not on	4	Just a few more questions, and then we'll wrap
5	the merits, so excluding competition depending	5	this up and take a break.
6	on the specific context at hand.	6	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
7	One way I could try to compete with my	7	Q. So you're am I correct in
8	competitors is by lowering my price, and that	8	understanding that you're saying a dominant
9	is a great thing about competition. If I'm a	9	firm has a special obligation to share its
10	firm and I want to outcompete my rival, I	10	innovations with competitors?
11	would lower my price, and that would attract	11	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
12	more demand to my firm compared to my rival,	12	A. It depends on the context.
13	so that is something that we like.	13	If it's venting if a dominant firm
14	Did I answer your question? I'm	14	is blocking competition by not sharing its
15	sorry. If I didn't, could you please restate	15	innovation, then it is excluding competition,
16	it?	16	which is bad for the market.
17	Q. My question was simply, if a firm	17	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
18	makes an innovation, is it anticompetitive if	18	Q. And what what informs these views
19	it keeps that innovation to itself?	19	that you have about a dominant firm
20	A. If the firm is using that innovation	20	potentially having to share its innovation
21	to exclude competitors, it can be	21	with its competitors?
22	anticompetitive.	22	A. I'm coming to you with my expertise as
23	The innovations, the not allowing	23	an economist.
24	other folks to access that innovation in an	24	Q. Okay. Is this is it do you

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	Page 66		Page 68
1	teach in your economics courses that a	1	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
2	dominant firm has an obligation to share its	2	Q. All right. And then my last question
3	innovations with competitors?	3	was, because I like this housekeeper example
4	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	4	so much, if the housekeeper makes an
5	A. I don't cover Trinko and these kinds	5	innovation and his or her rival exits because
6	of topics in my	6	it is not as efficient, is that
7		7	anticompetitive?
8	(Stenographer clarification.)	8	A. In that example, no, it's not. That
9		9	is what Joseph Schumpeter talked about as
10	THE WITNESS: Oh, sorry.	10	creative destruction firms innovating. And
11	Trinko, it's a legal case.	11	that causes entry and exit, and that's, you
12	A. I'm an economist, so I don't have the	12	know, in a dynamic model, why competition
13	nuances of legal cases like the one that you	13	leads to productivity improvements.
14	might have in mind here. So what I'm	14	MR. RYBNICEK: Okay. I'm happy
15	interested in is, you know, in my market	15	to take a break now.
16	design classes, figuring out how to make	16	MR. CHANG: Sounds good.
17	competition work. And so any actions that get	17	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is
18	in the way of harnessing competitive forces,	18	10:22. We're off the record 10:22 a.m.
19	including those by dominant firms that take	19	
20	actions to exclude competition, are	20	
21	problematic from the perspective of market	21	(Recess taken from 10:22 a.m.
22	design.	22	to 10:42 a.m.)
23	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	23	
24	Q. Okay. I know there's been I've got	24	
	Page 67		Page 69
1	two questions.	1	(Exhibit No. 3 marked for
2	One is you raised Trinko. So putting	2	identification.)
3	aside a scenario in which a firm has been	3	
4	dealing with its competitors, a firm makes a	4	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back
5	new innovation and has not been sharing that	5	on the record. The time is 10:42.
6	with its competitors. Do you is it still	6	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
7	your view that a dominant firm may be required	7	Q. Great. Just two quick things. One,
8	to share that with its competitors; otherwise,	8	at the beginning of the deposition,
9	their conduct would be anticompetitive?	9	Professor Pathak, you handed me a document
10	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	10	with the typos to your typos you've
11	A. It would depend on the specifics of	11	identified in your reports. I'm just going to
12	the situation. So if the dominant firm's	12	mark that as Exhibit 3 so we can all keep
13	unwillingness to share that innovation is in	13	track of it.
		14	Then, second, we just took a break.
14	service of the exclusion of competition, then		
	service of the exclusion of competition, then there's a potential problem.	15	Did you discuss any substance of your
14		15 16	Did you discuss any substance of your testimony with your counsel?
14 15	there's a potential problem.		
14 15 16	there's a potential problem. BY MR. RYBNICEK:	16	testimony with your counsel?
14 15 16 17	there's a potential problem. BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. So it's intent?	16 17	testimony with your counsel?  MR. CHANG: Objection. I'm
14 15 16 17 18	there's a potential problem. BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. So it's intent? MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	16 17 18	testimony with your counsel?  MR. CHANG: Objection. I'm going to instruct the witness not to answer
14 15 16 17 18 19	there's a potential problem. BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. So it's intent? MR. CHANG: Objection. Form. A. Not just intent. It's also other	16 17 18 19	testimony with your counsel?  MR. CHANG: Objection. I'm going to instruct the witness not to answer based on the expert stipulation.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	there's a potential problem.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. So it's intent? MR. CHANG: Objection. Form. A. Not just intent. It's also other aspects of the episode at hand. And this is a	16 17 18 19 20	testimony with your counsel?  MR. CHANG: Objection. I'm going to instruct the witness not to answer based on the expert stipulation.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	there's a potential problem.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. So it's intent?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. Not just intent. It's also other aspects of the episode at hand. And this is a very abstract discussion, so it's hard for me	16 17 18 19 20 21	testimony with your counsel?  MR. CHANG: Objection. I'm going to instruct the witness not to answer based on the expert stipulation.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. Are you going to follow your

18 (Pages 66 - 69)

	D 70		D 70
1	Page 70 opinions about Google's market power? Strike	1	Page 72 question. Maybe I'll put it this way. Where
2	that.	2	in your report is your opinion your
3	Do your reports contain any opinions	3	independent opinion about whether Google has
4	about whether Google has market power?	4	market power or monopoly power?
5	A. So in my report, I rely on Professor	5	A. My assignment was to look at Google's
6	Joshua Gans' analysis of market power. But in	6	conducts and incentives to undertake several
7		7	of the conducts that are described in my
	my role as a market design economist, I looked at aspects of Google's behavior in the markets	8	•
8	•		report. And had Google not had market power
9	at hand. And as a market design economist,	9	for several of those conducts, I do not
10	one of the starting points is to look at	10	believe Google would have been able to
11	whether the market is inefficient, and a	11	implement those conducts in a way to exclude
12	primary reason why outcomes can be inefficient	12	participants from the market. So it's kind of
13	is because of market power. So some of my	13	the premise of my analysis. Coming at the
14	analysis overlaps with what Professor Gans	14	question from market design lenses, there are
15	did, so I also did some independent analysis	15	problems that have as a root cause Google's
16	of those issues.	16	market power.
17	Q. And did you reach conclusions about	17	Q. Can you look at Paragraph 8 of your
18	whether Google has monopoly power, and is that		opening report.
19	contained in your report?	19	A. I'm going to do the binder version.
20	A. The specific conclusions about	20	Okay?
21	Google's monopoly power are laid out in	21	Q. That's perfectly fine.
22	Professor Gans' reports. But in my analysis	22	A. Let me see Paragraph 8 here.
23	and understanding of the participants'	23	Okay.
24	incentives from the perspective of market	24	Q. Can you read the first two sentences.
	Page 71		Page 73
1	design, I saw that there are several indicia	1	A. "I have spoken to Professor Gans
2	of the presence of market power such as high	2	
3			regarding his analysis of the relevant
	switching costs, such as barriers to entry,	3	markets, market power, and anticompetitive
4	such as network externalities. Those are all	3 4	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings
4 5	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the	3 4 5	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."
4 5 6	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.	3 4 5 6	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?
4 5 6 7	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy	3 4 5 6 7	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.
4 5 6 7 8	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion	3 4 5 6	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.  Q. And it remains accurate?
4 5 6 7	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?	3 4 5 6 7	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.  Q. And it remains accurate?  A. Yes.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.  Q. And it remains accurate?  A. Yes.  Q. Are you relying on any other opinions
4 5 6 7 8 9	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form. So there's specific reliance in	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.  Q. And it remains accurate?  A. Yes.  Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes. Q. And it remains accurate? A. Yes. Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.  Q. And it remains accurate?  A. Yes.  Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a market design economist, my second lecture in	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes. Q. And it remains accurate? A. Yes. Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes. Q. And it remains accurate? A. Yes. Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach of market design economics is to diagnose market failures, and I did an independent
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a market design economist, my second lecture in my undergraduate market design class, I discuss why, reasons market designers think	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes. Q. And it remains accurate? A. Yes. Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach of market design economics is to diagnose
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a market design economist, my second lecture in my undergraduate market design class, I	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes. Q. And it remains accurate? A. Yes. Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach of market design economics is to diagnose market failures, and I did an independent
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a market design economist, my second lecture in my undergraduate market design class, I discuss why, reasons market designers think	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.  Q. And it remains accurate?  A. Yes.  Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach of market design economics is to diagnose market failures, and I did an independent review of reasons for market failure in
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a market design economist, my second lecture in my undergraduate market design class, I discuss why, reasons market designers think about the role for design, and my lecture	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.  Q. And it remains accurate?  A. Yes.  Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach of market design economics is to diagnose market failures, and I did an independent review of reasons for market failure in this in the relevant markets. And, you
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a market design economist, my second lecture in my undergraduate market design class, I discuss why, reasons market designers think about the role for design, and my lecture slide talks about the presence of market power. So my report looks at those issues,	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes.  Q. And it remains accurate?  A. Yes.  Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach of market design economics is to diagnose market failures, and I did an independent review of reasons for market failure in this in the relevant markets. And, you know, I think we could say I do not solely rely on Professor Gans' findings on market
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a market design economist, my second lecture in my undergraduate market design class, I discuss why, reasons market designers think about the role for design, and my lecture slide talks about the presence of market power. So my report looks at those issues, and the specific reliance is coming from Professor Gans, but my analysis overlaps, as I	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes. Q. And it remains accurate? A. Yes. Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach of market design economics is to diagnose market failures, and I did an independent review of reasons for market failure in this in the relevant markets. And, you know, I think we could say I do not solely rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power.  Q. Point me to where in your report you
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	such as network externalities. Those are all things that I came upon in reaching the opinions in my report.  Q. I'm sorry. This should be a very easy question. Does your report contain an opinion about whether Google has monopoly power?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  So there's specific reliance in my report that comes from Professor Joshua Gans. But in my own independent review as a market design economist, my second lecture in my undergraduate market design class, I discuss why, reasons market designers think about the role for design, and my lecture slide talks about the presence of market power. So my report looks at those issues, and the specific reliance is coming from Professor Gans, but my analysis overlaps, as I just said.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	markets, market power, and anticompetitive effects. I rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power and market definitions."  Q. Is this a true statement?  A. Yes. Q. And it remains accurate? A. Yes. Q. Are you relying on any other opinions for your conclusion about market power and market definition?  A. As I said, the methodological approach of market design economics is to diagnose market failures, and I did an independent review of reasons for market failure in this in the relevant markets. And, you know, I think we could say I do not solely rely on Professor Gans' findings on market power.  Q. Point me to where in your report you conduct a market definition exercise.

19 (Pages 70 - 73)

	Page 74		Page 76
1	"market power and market definition,"	1	I cite in my report, and I'm also looking at
2	correct?	2	the effects of those actions.
3	A. The second sentence here, yes. Yes.	3	Q. Okay. Do you conclude in your report
4	Q. And you	4	that Google had monopoly power?
5	A. So I don't I don't do a separate	5	A. So, you know, specific reliance of my
6	analysis of market definition in my report.	6	report on Professor Gans is that he is
7	Q. Okay. And so you completely rely on	7	expressing the opinions about market power,
8	Professor Gans for that?	8	but my assignment here was to look at things
9	A. Yes.	9	from this market design perspective that
10	Q. And you use his markets for your	10	overlaps considerably with the questions of
11	report?	11	market power. So that that's how I've come
12	A. That's correct. I use his analysis of	12	at this.
13	the markets that he's defined. I reviewed	13	Q. Do you conclude in your report that
14	them. I discussed them with him. But I rely	14	Google has monopoly power?
15	on him for market definition.	15	A. It's
16	Q. And now can you point me to where in	16	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
17	your report you conclude that Google has	17	A. It's my opinion that Google would not
18	monopoly power?	18	have been able to do the conducts that I
19	A. When I describe some of the incentives	19	describe in my report had it not had monopoly
20	underlying Google's conducts, it's my view	20	power.
21	that had Google not had market power, it could	21	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
	not have undertaken conducts for instance,	22	
22		23	Q. So your conclusion about whether
23	I have a whole section in my report that's		Google has monopoly power is based on your
24	called restricting publisher choice. Let me	24	understanding that they engaged in the
	Page 75	,	Page 77
1	tell you what section that is.	1	conduct; is that accurate?
2	Section 10, "Google's control over	2	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
3	publisher inventory arising from tie [sic]	3	A. That they engaged in the conduct, and
4	enabled Google to consistently act against the	4	the conduct was used to exclude competition
5	interests of its publisher customers."	5	and the effects of the conduct.
6	So I believe that if Google did not	6	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
7	have market power, it could not have	7	Q. Okay. And so we'll park the effects.
8	undertaken the actions that are described in	8	But you didn't calculate market
9	that section. The next section also talks	9	shares, correct?
10	about Google taking away choice from	10	A. That's right. That's not in my
11	publishers. So that section is also relevant.	11	report. That's in, I believe, Professor Gans'
12	Q. So your analysis is an effects-based	12	report.
13	analysis. You find an effect, and you're,	13	Q. And you didn't analyze switching
14	from that, concluding there's market power; is	14	costs, did you?
15	that fair?	15	A. I do talk about in my report the
16	A. Let me make sure I understand the	16	deposition of Arnaud Creput, the CEO of
17	question.	17	Equativ AdServer, who expressed that
18	So, I mean, my what I don't	18	So that's
19	understand in the question is what the word	19	the sense in which my analysis overlaps with
20	"effects-based analysis" means. I'm looking	20	these topics, Professor Gans also analyzes.
21	at Google's actions, actions that are against	21	Q. Did you analyze switching costs with
22	the interests of its publishers in both those	22	respect to Professor Gans' candidate ad
23 24	two sections, and I'm looking at how Google described those actions in the documents that	23 24	exchange market?  A. I mean, there are parts of my report

20 (Pages 74 - 77)

1	Page 78	1	Page 80 market power and the effects of Google's
1 2	that touch upon that topic. For instance, in my report, I talk about the tie between DFP	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 1\\2 \end{array}$	conduct on competition. So I have my own
3	and AdX and how that led participants to face	3	independent opinions on that that I describe
4	high switching costs of leaving AdX. So I	4	in my report.
5	think, in my report, I talk about the	5	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
6	representative from Vox Media I believe his	6	Q. So if Professor Gans hadn't issued his
7	name is Ryan Pauley and his account of why	7	report, you would have the same conclusions
8	hame is Ryan rauley and his account of why	8	about market power, market definition, and
9		9	anticompetitive effects?
10	So again, I touch upon these issues in	10	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
11	my report, but Professor Gans has his own	11	A. So let me think through that
12	analysis of these topics.	12	hypothetical here.
13	Q. Without Professor Gans' analysis,	13	So if Professor Gans had not
14	would you well, strike that.	14	introduced his report I rely on him for
15	You said on a couple of occasions that	15	market definition. So in my analysis here, I
16	your analysis overlaps with Professor Gans	16	wasn't asked to do a market definition
17	with respect to anticompetitive effects and	17	analysis.
18	market power. What do you mean by "overlaps":		For market power so let's imagine
19	A. Well, one way to think about it is our	19	we had a market definition from somewhere
20	starting points. So Professor Gans is doing a	20	else. Then for market power, I have several
21	traditional competition policy analysis of	21	parts of my report talking about Google's
22	defining markets, talking about Brown Shoe	22	incentives to steer activity to the AdX
23	factors, doing the snip test, the hypothetical	23	exchange, which, as I've said, I don't believe
24	monopolist test, and so on. I don't do that	24	a firm would be able to do successfully had it
	Page 79		Page 81
1	in my report.	1	not had market power.
2	My report's starting place is from	2	So what I don't have in my report is
3	market design where in market design, market	3	the traditional competition policy analysis of
4	design economists diagnose market failures and	4	market power that Gans undertakes. But I
5	study how the structure of or the design	5	reviewed what Professor Gans did in his
6	rules, more precisely, generate market	6	report, and I found no reason to disagree with
7	failures. And so there's overlap there	7	his approach.
8	because, as I said, one of the starting	8	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
9	places, one of the main reasons why we have	9	Q. Let me I apologize. But we keep
10	market failures involves market power and	10	talking about market power and monopoly power
11	anticompetitive conduct. But my analysis is,	11	and I just want to be precise.
12	you know, starting from a different place than	12	What do you understand monopoly power
13	Professor Gans, where he's doing the more	13	to mean?
14	traditional antitrust economics analysis.	14	A. Monopoly power, the way I think about
15	Q. I guess the thing I'm struggling with	15	it is it's substantial market power, so the
16	is you say very clearly in your report you	16	power over price, the ability to exclude
17	rely on Professor Gans for market power and	17	competition. So in the, you know when we
18	market definition as well as anticompetitive	18	talk about monopoly in my class, which I
19	effects conclusions. But now you're	19	literally taught this last week, you know, we
20	telling me that you have your own opinions; is	20	work with models which are abstractions. So
21	that true?	21	the monopoly case is a single-firm case, and
22	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	22	that's why we think of monopolists as, you
23	A Many of the issues underlying Google's	23	know substantial market nower

21 (Pages 78 - 81)

23

24

know, substantial market power.

Q. And do you use the phrase "monopoly

A. Many of the issues underlying Google's

conduct as a market design economist speak to

23

24

	Page 82		Page 84
1	power" in your report?	1	is that "I was asked to apply my expertise in
2	A. I don't remember off the top of my	2	market design to analyze the incentives
3	head.	3	motivating Google's conduct at issue in this
4	Q. There's no section in which you say, I	4	case. Using market design principles, I
5	conclude that Google has monopoly power; is	5	compare Google's conduct with efficient
6	that fair?	6	functioning markets.
7	A. I'm just looking at my section	7	"I've also been asked to apply my
8	headings here. One section heading is "Google	8	market design expertise to identify the nature
9	took away choice from publishers." So usually	9	of remedies that would restore competition. I
10	in competitive markets, the participants in	10	do not provide conclusions about whether
11	the markets have unfettered choices. So the	11	Google's conduct is anticompetitive, but I
12	headers are consistent with that statement	12	have been instructed to accept certain
13	that you made. I'd have to look at my report	13	conclusions in this regard provided by
14	very closely to see if there's a sentence that	14	Professor Joshua Gans, another expert retained
15	says what you said.	15	by plaintiff states."
16	Q. You don't know, sitting here today,	16	So the reason why there's overlap is
17	whether or not you concluded explicitly that	17	my assignment was to apply my market design
18	Google has monopoly power?	18	expertise to analyze the incentives motivating
19	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	19	Google's conduct and the market design
20	A. My assignment was to look at Google's	20	toolbox.
21	incentives in the display advertising markets	21	I think I've said this a couple of
22	here, and I think you're asking me about a	22	times today already. In my undergraduate
23	very particular sentence in the report. So I	23	class at MIT, when I teach market design, I
24	can't give you a precise answer about a	24	start off by talking about why markets need to
	Page 83		Page 85
1	particular sentence of, you know, a	1	be designed and why there are issues. And the
2	100-plus-page report, but my view is Google is	2	two leading cases are, first, there is market
3	not able to do a lot of the conducts that I	3	power. The second is we have a missing price.
4	described here had it not had substantial	4	So when I'm looking at this from a
5	market power or monopoly power.	5	market design lens, I am looking at why is it
6	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	6	that Google restricted choice? Why is it that
7	Q. I appreciate that. I understand your	7	publishers did not have options? If we had a
8	testimony is that the conduct wouldn't have	8	competitive market, if the market were not
9	been possible without Google having monopoly	9	monopolist, then competitors I'm sorry
10	power. I'm trying to understand whether or	10	publishers could switch the products that
11	not you concluded explicitly that Google has	11	they're using freely, but they did not, and
12	monopoly power in your report and disclose	12	that is why Google was able to restrict choice
13	that.	13	to steer volume to its exchange.
14	A. Let me take a look at the sections.	14	So that's the sense in which my market
15	Just give me one second.	15	design analysis overlaps with Professor Joshua
16	Q. Was it your assignment to conclude	16	Gans. But my assignment is this market design
17	whether to analyze whether Google has	17	framework. It's not the traditional
18	monopoly power and to reach a conclusion?	18	competition economist framework.
19	A. The way that I well, let's take a	19	Q. Okay. I think this helps.
20	look at my assignment, and then I can explain	20	So as you read in Paragraph 8, your
21	to you why Google's substantial market power	21	assignment was not to make findings on
22	and its conduct are relevant for that	22	Google's strike that.
23	conclusion.	23	As you read in Paragraph 8, your
24	So my assignment here in Paragraph 2	24	assignment was not to make conclusions about
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1	5

22 (Pages 82 - 85)

	Page 86		Page 88
1	anticompetitive effects, correct?	1	your market design principles?
2	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	2	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
3	MR. RYBNICEK: Sorry. I read	3	A. What I'm I mean, I could you ask
4	the wrong paragraph, didn't I?	4	the question one more time. I want to make
5	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	5	sure I understand the language precisely.
6	Q. Paragraph 2. As you read in	6	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
7	Paragraph 2, your assignment was not to reach	7	Q. Are you opining that Google's conduct
8	conclusions about whether Google's conduct was	8	is anticompetitive because it doesn't follow
9	anticompetitive, correct?	9	the market design principles you articulate in
10	A. Yes, Paragraph 2, the sentence here	10	your report?
11	says, "I do not provide conclusions about	11	MR. CHANG: Same objection.
12	whether Google's conduct is not	12	Form.
13	anticompetitive." But the way I think about	13	A. My report is opining that Google has
14	this is this is the premise of the market	14	this strong conflict of incentives that
15	design exercise. So if we had completely	15	motivates many of the conducts that have led
16	competitive markets, as I teach my	16	to adverse effects on competition in the
17	undergraduates, we would say, Well, is there a	17	markets here.
18	case for market design here? If markets were	18	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
19	functioning as the ideal that we aspire to,	19	Q. Is it your opinion that Google's
20	the principles that I outline in my report,	20	conduct is anticompetitive because they don't
21	then what is the case for the designer?	21	follow the design market design principles
22	So my assignment was not to give these	22	you articulate in your report?
23	conclusions about whether Google's conduct is	23	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
24	anticompetitive, but that's kind of the	24	A. My task here was to apply the market
	Page 87		Page 89
1	building block of my study of the incentives	1	design principles to look at Google's
2	motivating Google's conduct.	2	incentives and why would Google have an
3	Q. And is it fair to say that your	3	incentives and why would coogle have an incentive to restrict publisher choice if it's
4	assignment was also not to conclude whether or	4	representing the interests of publishers. I
5	not Google has monopoly power?	5	would have thought that Google would want to
6	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	6	expand choice and do what's in the best
7	A. My assignment is stated in this	7	interest for publishers.
8	paragraph, but I give you the same answer I	8	So they were not able to they were
9	just gave a second ago, that the starting	9	able to get away with they were able to
10	point of a market design analysis is to ask is	10	take actions, as I describe in my report, that
11	the market functioning according to this	11	are against publisher interest because they
12	competitive ideal? And in the course of my	12	had market power. And as my report describes,
13	analysis, I, of course, looked at whether the	13	the effects of those restrictions of choice
14	participants in this market have market power	14	were to obstruct the outcomes from being
15	and whether some of the conducts are	15	competitive.
16	anticompetitive. But, you know, my report is	16	Q. Okay. But you, sitting here today,
17	not providing, as I say here, conclusions on	17	you can't point to a place in your report
18	those two topics, but it's part of my	18	where you say Google has market power or
19	analysis.	19	monopoly power; is that fair?
20	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	20	
20			A. So my section headings here are about
22	Q. So is it fair to say you're opining on whether Google's conduct is strike that.	21 22	Google's harm to competition, Google's taking away of choice, Google's control of various
23		23	parts of the markets here. I also discuss
23	Are you opining that Google's conduct is anticompetitive because it does not follow	23	Google's contractual tie in my report.
	is annicompenitive pecalise it does not follow	L 2 <b>4</b>	Croogle's contractual tie in my report.

23 (Pages 86 - 89)

	Page 90		Page 92
1	So if you're asking me about a	1	A. That's correct, yes.
2	specific sentence, I cannot say off the top of	2	Q. Your specialty is market design; is
3	my head whether that sentence exists without	3	that fair?
4	going through my entire report, and we	4	A. That's correct, yes.
5	probably don't want to use our time to do	5	Q. And your mentor, Alvin Roth,
6	that. But each of these sections that I just	6	characterized market design as economic
7	described speak very clearly to these issues	7	engineering. I think that's what you've
8	of market power and anticompetitive conduct.	8	quoted in your report. Is that accurate?
9	Q. All right. Appendix A of your report,	9	A. Yeah, I believe Professor Roth has
10	I think, has your CV.	10	described it that way. He has a famous
11	Have you found that?	11	article from 2002 that's called "The Economist
12	A. I found it, yes.	12	as Engineer," and he wrote that article the
13	Q. Great.	13	year I took his class actually, so that's the
14	Can you provide us an overview of your	14	lens that he's put on the field.
15	educational background for the record.	15	Q. Do you agree that's an apt
16	A. Sure. I did my undergraduate degree	16	characterization?
17	at Harvard University, where I studied applied	17	A. "The Economist as Engineer" I think
18	mathematics with a minor in economics. I also	18	is, at a high level, a nice way of describing
19	got a master's degree in applied mathematics	19	market design. So, yeah, I agree with that.
20	the same year. I stayed on to do a Ph.D. in	20	I've heard other people describe it, you know,
21	business economics, and I graduated in 2007.	21	less nicely as "The economist as plumber." So
22	And my main Ph.D. advisor was Professor Alvin	22	I think that might be more appropriate in some
23	Roth. So that's my education line there.	23	circumstances than "engineer."
24	Q. And what is business economics?	24	Q. And so you're an economic engineer or
	Page 91		Page 93
1	A. Business economics is an economics	1	an economic plumber, depending on how you
1 2	A. Business economics is an economics degree that is offered jointly between the	1 2	an economic plumber, depending on how you think about it?
2	degree that is offered jointly between the	2	think about it?
2 3	degree that is offered jointly between the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard and	2 3	think about it?  A. That is, I think, the guiding
2 3 4	degree that is offered jointly between the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard and Harvard Business School. So one way to think	2 3 4	think about it?  A. That is, I think, the guiding principles of market design economics, yeah.
2 3 4 5	degree that is offered jointly between the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard and Harvard Business School. So one way to think about this program is it's an economics Ph.D.,	2 3 4 5	think about it?  A. That is, I think, the guiding principles of market design economics, yeah.  That manifesto that Roth wrote in
2 3 4 5 6	degree that is offered jointly between the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard and Harvard Business School. So one way to think about this program is it's an economics Ph.D., so we had to take the entire requirements for	2 3 4 5 6	think about it?  A. That is, I think, the guiding principles of market design economics, yeah.  That manifesto that Roth wrote in 2002, I think, has guided a lot of the folks
2 3 4 5 6 7	degree that is offered jointly between the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard and Harvard Business School. So one way to think about this program is it's an economics Ph.D., so we had to take the entire requirements for economics Ph.D.s, and we also had to take	2 3 4 5 6 7	think about it?  A. That is, I think, the guiding principles of market design economics, yeah.  That manifesto that Roth wrote in 2002, I think, has guided a lot of the folks who work in this area. So, for instance, I
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	degree that is offered jointly between the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard and Harvard Business School. So one way to think about this program is it's an economics Ph.D., so we had to take the entire requirements for economics Ph.D.s, and we also had to take several additional courses taught at Harvard	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	think about it?  A. That is, I think, the guiding principles of market design economics, yeah.  That manifesto that Roth wrote in 2002, I think, has guided a lot of the folks who work in this area. So, for instance, I founded the National Bureau of Economic
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	degree that is offered jointly between the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard and Harvard Business School. So one way to think about this program is it's an economics Ph.D., so we had to take the entire requirements for economics Ph.D.s, and we also had to take several additional courses taught at Harvard Business School.  And our advisor one of our advisors had to be joint between had to have an affiliation with Harvard Business School. So Alvin Roth, who is my main Ph.D. advisor, fulfilled that role.  Q. Got it.  You spent a lot of time in Boston, it appears.  A. I have spent a majority of my life here now, yes.  Q. You don't have a degree in marketing,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	think about it?  A. That is, I think, the guiding principles of market design economics, yeah.  That manifesto that Roth wrote in 2002, I think, has guided a lot of the folks who work in this area. So, for instance, I founded the National Bureau of Economic Research's working group on market design. So that's a professional meeting of about 50 or so scholars who work on market design. We're going to meet this Friday at Stanford.  And if you look at the mission statement of that group I believe I cite that in my report we focus on particular market-clearing institutions across a variety of domains and engineer them, ask whether they're working well and how maybe they can be engineered to work better.  Q. What's an example of a recent example
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	degree that is offered jointly between the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard and Harvard Business School. So one way to think about this program is it's an economics Ph.D., so we had to take the entire requirements for economics Ph.D.s, and we also had to take several additional courses taught at Harvard Business School.  And our advisor one of our advisors had to be joint between had to have an affiliation with Harvard Business School. So Alvin Roth, who is my main Ph.D. advisor, fulfilled that role.  Q. Got it.  You spent a lot of time in Boston, it appears.  A. I have spent a majority of my life here now, yes.  Q. You don't have a degree in marketing, though, right?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	think about it?  A. That is, I think, the guiding principles of market design economics, yeah.  That manifesto that Roth wrote in 2002, I think, has guided a lot of the folks who work in this area. So, for instance, I founded the National Bureau of Economic Research's working group on market design. So that's a professional meeting of about 50 or so scholars who work on market design. We're going to meet this Friday at Stanford.  And if you look at the mission statement of that group I believe I cite that in my report we focus on particular market-clearing institutions across a variety of domains and engineer them, ask whether they're working well and how maybe they can be engineered to work better.  Q. What's an example of a recent example of where the group did that?

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	Page 94		Page 96
1	on is the way that graduates of U.S. military	1	Ph.D. students take at MIT, students who are
2	academy, which is sometimes called West Point	2	getting a Ph.D. in economics, in information
3	and the ROTC program, the Reserve Officer	3	technology, in data science and finance on
4	Training Corps program, fulfill their active	4	microeconomic theory. So that's one class.
5	duty service obligation.	5	The other class is an undergraduate
6	So that's an example of a matching	6	elective course on market design. That's a
7	market where, as a cadet who is graduating	7	class that's taught in the economics
8	from West Point, at the conclusion of your	8	department, but it also counts for credit for
9	four years, you have to go through branch	9	students who major in Course 6, which is MIT
10	assignment. Essentially, you get to go to	10	lingo for computer science.
11	college at a highly subsidized rate in	11	So we have a tradition at MIT of
12	exchange for committing to serve in the	12	labeling our courses only in terms of numbers.
13	military for a certain number of years. So	13	So we have a joint degree program that's
14	that's called the ADSO requirement, A-D-S-O.	14	called 614, so 6 is computer science; 14 is
15	And cadets are asked to submit a	15	economics. And the market design class is a
16	ranking of branches that they're interested	16	kind of capstone class for students interested
17	in, like artillery or cyber or quartermaster.	17	in economics and computer science issues, so
18	And the military has criteria that they use to	18	I'm currently teaching that class as well.
19	rate cadets, what's called the order of merit	19	Q. And does the economics program have
20	list. So that includes your grades at West	20	kind of specialties, like finance and others?
21	Point, as well as your leadership	21	A. Yes. The economics program let me
22	capabilities, as well as your physical	22	take that question at several levels.
23	fitness. And then they run a centralized	23	So when you do your Ph.D., our
24	market-clearing procedure to assign cadets to	24	Ph.D. students specialize in certain
	Page 95		
1	their first positions. So that's something	1	Page 97 subfields, like finance or market design or
2	I've worked on and written about. So that	2	behavioral economics. The undergraduate
3	that's one example, yeah.	3	courses that we offer reflect many of those
4	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	4	topics as well. So there's specialization
5	Q. But your main profession is teaching;	5	that way.
6	is that right?	6	You don't get a degree, though, that
7	A. It's a good question. I'm a	7	says, I have a Ph.D. in economics with a focus
8	professor, and as part of my requirements as a	8	on market design, with the one exception of
9	professor, I teach classes. I supervise	9	well, maybe there's a few exceptions. Finance
10	doctoral dissertations, and I conduct	10	Ph.D.s are a distinct Ph.D. Information
11	research, and I also run a research lab at MIT	11	technology is a distinct Ph.D. And the
12	called Blueprint Labs. That's a research lab	12	Institute for Data and Social Sciences have
13	that's focused on market design applications	13	their own distinct Ph.D.
14	to public policy.	14	Q. Does market design kind of fall into
15	Q. Do you only teach in the economics	15	its own bucket or focus, or does it fall under
16	department?	16	a broader heading?
17	A. Currently, I teach in the economics	17	A. Market design is, I think I mean
18	department undergraduates and graduate	18	let me pause for a second.
19	students. I have had the opportunity to teach	19	So I guess the answer to that is yes
20	in business schools in the past.	20	to both. So we have a minor in market design,
21	Q. And what types of classes are you	21	so we have students who list market design as
22	currently teaching?	22	their primary area of interest. So this fall,
23	A. This fall, I'm teaching two classes.	23	I have a Ph.D. student who is looking for a
24	One is the very first course that	24	job, and his primary field of interest is
	one to the tory mine course man	ı ~ ·	Jos, and mo primary note of interest is

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	Page 98		Page 100
1	market design. But market design is a	1	have not.
2	cross-cutting field. It's a field that	2	Q. And I assume none of your
3	overlaps with other areas of economics.	3	Ph.D. students well, strike that.
4	So the example I gave you a second ago	4	Your CV also lists that you or that
5	about the military job placement, you could	5	you were a weekly visitor at something called
6	say it sounds more like a labor economics	6	the Microsoft Research New England?
7	topic. The lectures that I teach on auction	7	A. That's correct, yes.
8	markets are maybe more closely related to	8	Q. From 2015 to 2016?
9	topics in industrial orGansization. So that's	9	A. (Witness nodding.)
10	one of the nice things about the field of	10	Q. What is what is Microsoft Research
11	market design. I think why Roth describes it	11	New England?
12	as an engineering field, it's really a	12	A. Microsoft Research New England is a
13	solutions-oriented discipline. It's very	13	research laboratory that's two buildings down
14	applied.	14	from our economics department that hosts
15	So the market designer comes to a	15	academic visitors, and they do basic research
16	problem with the entire toolbox of economics,	16	on a range of topics.
17	theoretical work, empirical work, experimental	17	Q. Is it affiliated with MIT?
18	work. Sometimes they conduct their own lab	18	A. No, it's not.
19	experiments even. And the aspiration is to	19	Q. And is it, as the name suggests,
20	try to improve the functioning of specific	20	affiliated with Microsoft?
21	markets. So there's a range of different	21	A. It is, yes.
22	areas that we cross.	22	Q. And so did you receive any
23	Q. That's not obviously not a	23	compensation from Microsoft for that
24	mechanical engineering or a chemical it's	24	position?
	Page 99		Page 101
1	like a social engineering field, right?	1	A. I believe I did. I don't know the
2	A. I don't know about the word "social	2	exact details of it.
3	engineering." I think that word has a lot of	3	Q. Do you recall what you researched
4	connotations that may not be positive	4	while you were in this position?
5	connotations.	5	A. Yes. So I was a weekly visitor. They
6	Another description, if you don't like	6	have a weekly visitor program. And to the
7	the economist as engineering description, is	7	best of my recollection, there was a seminar
8	what the economists call the field of market	8	there once a week, and they have a group
9	design, which is a theory of an intelligently	9	that's interested in economics in computer
10	designed invisible hand.	10	science. So I was working on topics on
11	So one thing that we're trying to do	11	matching markets. I was doing that the same
12	is in market design economics is harness	12	year I was a visiting professor at Harvard
13	the forces of competition. But realizing that	13	University.
14	the rules of the game are designed by folks,	14	So if memory serves, on Fridays, maybe
15	you know, either inside the system or outside	15	every week or every other week, I would go to
16	of the system, and we want to ensure that	16	Microsoft Research for the seminar. And I
17	those rules are designed in a way that leads	17	think I also spoke in the seminar. So that
18	to beneficial outcomes for participants.	18	environment involves a mix of academics or
19	Q. Have you ever taught a class in	19	folks who have one foot in academia and one
20	antitrust economics?	20	foot in industry talking about basic research.
21	A. Years ago I'm sorry. A lecture or	21	So my research has always, you know,
22	a class?	22	in that time period was 2015. Probably
23	Q. A class. A course.	23	what I was working on at that point was
24	A. A course in antitrust economics, no, I	24	matching systems for public school children to
-		1	6 - J

26 (Pages 98 - 101)

1 get into different high school 2 Actually, that's exactly what 3 I remember it now. 4 So I gave a research state workshop that was specific can use the fact that there's school seats to measure wh	at I talked about.	1 2 3	Page 104 of individuals.  I have my expertise in market design, and I've applied that lens to a study of the
<ul> <li>3 I remember it now.</li> <li>4 So I gave a research s</li> <li>5 workshop that was specific</li> <li>6 can use the fact that there's</li> </ul>	eminar in that	3	
<ul> <li>So I gave a research s</li> <li>workshop that was specific</li> <li>can use the fact that there's</li> </ul>			and I've applied that lens to a study of the
<ul><li>workshop that was specific</li><li>can use the fact that there's</li></ul>			
6 can use the fact that there's		4	record. And, you know, part of what I'm able
	ally about how you	5	to review that certain industry participants
7 school seats to measure wh	rationing of	6	are not able to see are information between
, school scals to ilicasule Wil	at is the	7	participants in this market that were not made
8 consequence of getting assi	igned one of your	8	public to some of the participants. So there
9 choices.		9	are certainly aspects of this industry that
Q. Have you done any of	other work for	10	I'm aware of and I've had the opportunity to
11 Microsoft?		11	study that many industry participants have
12 A. I have not.		12	not.
Q. Have you done any v	work for any firm in	13	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
the ad tech sector?		14	Q. Have you ever talked to anybody who is
15 A. I have not.		15	in the ad tech business?
16 Q. We talked about that	t you don't have a	16	A. In preparation for of this report
degree in marketing or adve	ertising, but have	17	or in general?
you ever done any work in	marketing or	18	I did not I didn't feel the need to
19 advertising?		19	in preparing this report because I had access
A. I have not, no.		20	to a tremendous amount of information, and my
Q. So you don't have an	ny experience with	21	report is talking, you know, to specific
22 advertising or marketing?		22	conducts at specific points in time. And the
23 MR. CHANG: C	Objection. Form.	23	information that I had access to is
A. Personal experience	_	24	information that's coming, you know, from
	Page 103		Page 105
1 BY MR. RYBNICEK:		1	testimony and depositions, so that has a lot
2 Q. Correct.		2	of advantages over just talking to someone
3 A in terms of working	ng in a firm that	3	because those depositions take place under
4 is selling ads or buying ads	? No, I have not.	4	oath and, you know, people are truthful.
5 Q. And do you have any	y experience with	5	Q. We talked about this. You haven't
6 digital advertising specification	ally?	6	taught an antitrust economics course, and, of
7 A. As a participant in the	nose markets, I	7	course, you hold yourself out as an expert in
8 have not bought or sold dig	gital ads. But if	8	market design.
9 your question is about know	wledge of this	9	But do you also hold yourself out at
market, I've spent a lot of ti	ime reviewing	10	an expert in antitrust economics?
and reviewing documents	s about this market	11	A. If by "expert" you mean someone who
in the record.		12	knows more than the average person, certainly.
I also teach a class in	my	13	Q. Do you have do you know more than
14 undergraduate class in fa	ct, this was about	14	someone who teaches antitrust economics for a
two weeks ago about adv		15	living?
pricing of advertising, spec	-	16	A. Again, there's a wide range of folks
mechanisms in my undergra		17	who teach antitrust economics for a living.
18 Q. Would you consider		18	I'll tell you that my very first job
you consider yourself an ex	-	19	out of college, after I finished my applied
A. If by "expert" you m	-	20	mathematics degree, was as an intern at the
21 knows more than the average		21	Economic Analysis Group of the Department of
21 Kilows more than the averag			
22 Q. More than industry p	participants?	22	Justice, so in 2002. So I have studied and
,	-	22 23	Justice, so in 2002. So I have studied and paid attention to issues of competition policy

27 (Pages 102 - 105)

	Page 106		Page 108
1	So while I have not taught a specific	1	that case?
2	course in fact, at MIT, we don't have the	2	A. I can tell you at a high level. I
3	bandwidth to teach an economics course solely	3	don't want to violate any protective rules
4	on antitrust economics. There are	4	that I've signed.
5	undergraduate courses on industrial	5	Q. No, nor am I asking you to.
6	orGansization and regulation which touch upon	6	A. Okay. That was a case about market
7	those issues. I have a lot of knowledge about	7	design issues in the securities lending
8	this area, I believe.	8	market.
9	Q. Have you ever been retained to provide	9	Q. Okay. And did you provide an opinion
10	your opinion on related to antitrust	10	on damages or the merits?
11	economics?	11	A. I did both.
12	MR. CHANG: I'm going to	12	Q. And do you know if there was ever an
13	instruct the witness to respond to that	13	attempt to exclude your testimony excuse
14	question to the extent he can to the extent	14	me exclude your report?
15	that he has been disclosed as a testifying	15	A. In that matter, I do not believe there
16	expert. I don't want to run afoul of anything	16	was.
17	else that's going on right now.	17	Q. Okay. So in your report in
18	Is that fair?	18	Paragraph 35 in your opening report, you talk
19	MR. RYBNICEK: I don't	19	about your experience working in market
20	understand the issue.	20	design, and you provide three examples, one of
21		21	
	MR. CHANG: If he is working for		which I think we've already discussed.
22	some other entity and has not been	22	Do you see that?
23	MR. RYBNICEK: I don't need to	23	A. So could you repeat the paragraph
24	know the entity. I'm just asking if he's been	24	number.
	Page 107		Page 109
1	retained. It could be on an anonymous basis.	1	Q. 35.
2	I'm just asking if he's been retained in the	2	A. 35. Okay. Uh-huh. Let me just read
3	capacity of providing his expertise on	3	this. Sorry.
4	antitrust economics.	4	(Witness reviews document.)
5	MR. CHANG: You can respond to	5	Great. Yes. Okay. Yes.
6	the extent you've been retained as a	6	Q. And so what are the three markets or
7	testifying expert.	7	areas in which you've worked on worked with
8	A. The answer is yes. I think we have an	8	respect to market design?
9	example in the report of a deposition that	9	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
10	I've submitted in a prior matter.	10	A. The paragraph describes work I've done
11	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	11	studying centralized mechanisms for assigning
12	Q. This is the Iowa	12	students to schools. So I've done a lot of
13	A. Yes, that's right, the Iowa pension	13	work on that topic and have been involved in
14	fund case.	14	practical designs across a number of American
15	Q. And you submitted a report or you	15	cities. And I have written many research
16	served sorry.	16	papers about various aspects of that system
17	You submitted a report in that	17	and systems like that.
18	matter?	18	The second example are cadets to
19	A. That is correct.	19	military posts. So that's what we've talked
20	Q. And did you testify at trial?	20	about with the West Point and ROTC example.
21	A. That case did not go to trial.	21	So that's another place where I've been
22	Q. Were you deposed?	22	actively involved in the design. The West
23	A. Yes.	23	Point uses a system that myself and my
24	Q. And what what were the issues in	24	colleague Sonmez proposed.
∠ <del>'</del> +	Q. And what what were the issues in	∠4	coneague sonniez proposed.

28 (Pages 106 - 109)

	Page 110		Page 112
1	And then the last example here is	1	practical. And the same consideration applies
2	research that I've taken studying the process	2	to the cadet branch assignment setting.
3	by which medical residents get assigned their	3	And so the medical resident matching
4	first internship. That's called the National	4	program is another real-life institution that
5	Residency Matching Program. I have not been	5	you might have had a friend get their first
6	involved directly in the design of that	6	residency position through this kind of
7	system, but I have researched aspects of the	7	system. So these are just really salient
8	algorithm that's used in that system.	8	examples.
9	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	9	The rest of the paragraph, I should
10	Q. And in that in Paragraph 35, you	10	mention, talks about methodological work I've
11	say, "I've spent most of my career researching	11	also done. And so together with Sonmez, one
12	and designing matching marketplaces to produce	12	of the things that we've studied is ways to
13	efficient and other desirable outcomes."	13	measure the extent to which different
14	What do you mean when you say	14	mechanisms encourage straightforward behavior
15	"marketplace" in that context?	15	by participants. And so that is a paper that
16	A. What I mean by a matching marketplace	16	actually spans several other applications of
17	is that there are two sides. So in the	17	market design reasoning, including matching
18	example of students in schools, there's the	18	markets as well as auction markets.
19	side of students, and there's the side of	19	Q. You said you spent most of your time
20	schools. And this is a setting where there's	20	working on student assignments in schools. Is
21	no price, so we have to clear the market	21	it fair to say more than half of your papers
22	without the usual instruments that we have in	22	are on that topic probably?
23	economics of, you know, setting demand equal	23	A. I could take a look at that. I don't
24	to supply using the price. So that's a	23 24	know. Is it half? Roughly. I'll accept
24		24	
1	Page 111 marketplace.	1	Page 113 that.
2	The other two examples, cadets to	2	Q. Roughly?
3	military posts also have that property that	3	A. Yeah.
4	* * * *		
		1	
	there is there are cadets, and then there	4	Q. Is this for public schools?
5	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's	5	<ul><li>Q. Is this for public schools?</li><li>A. The yeah, the settings I focused on</li></ul>
5 6	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and	5 6	<ul><li>Q. Is this for public schools?</li><li>A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.</li></ul>
5 6 7	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and the marketplace is a way to clear that market	5 6 7	<ul><li>Q. Is this for public schools?</li><li>A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.</li><li>Q. Washington, D.C.?</li></ul>
5 6 7 8	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and the marketplace is a way to clear that market to match up the demand and the supply.	5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>Q. Is this for public schools?</li> <li>A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.</li> <li>Q. Washington, D.C.?</li> <li>A. Washington, D.C., in 2012. There's a</li> </ul>
5 6 7 8 9	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and the marketplace is a way to clear that market to match up the demand and the supply.  The medical residents example also	5 6 7 8 9	<ul> <li>Q. Is this for public schools?</li> <li>A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.</li> <li>Q. Washington, D.C.?</li> <li>A. Washington, D.C., in 2012. There's a program there that was called My School DC</li> </ul>
5 6 7 8 9 10	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and the marketplace is a way to clear that market to match up the demand and the supply.  The medical residents example also fits into that category.	5 6 7 8 9 10	<ul> <li>Q. Is this for public schools?</li> <li>A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.</li> <li>Q. Washington, D.C.?</li> <li>A. Washington, D.C., in 2012. There's a program there that was called My School DC that involves children in Washington trying to</li> </ul>
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and the marketplace is a way to clear that market to match up the demand and the supply.  The medical residents example also fits into that category.  Q. And so are these the three areas that	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	<ul> <li>Q. Is this for public schools?</li> <li>A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.</li> <li>Q. Washington, D.C.?</li> <li>A. Washington, D.C., in 2012. There's a program there that was called My School DC that involves children in Washington trying to get into public schools in Washington, and</li> </ul>
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and the marketplace is a way to clear that market to match up the demand and the supply.  The medical residents example also fits into that category.  Q. And so are these the three areas that you've why do you point highlight these	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. Is this for public schools?  A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.  Q. Washington, D.C.?  A. Washington, D.C., in 2012. There's a program there that was called My School DC that involves children in Washington trying to get into public schools in Washington, and they used a centralized clearinghouse that I
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and the marketplace is a way to clear that market to match up the demand and the supply.  The medical residents example also fits into that category.  Q. And so are these the three areas that you've why do you point highlight these three areas? These are the three areas that you've most been involved in?  A. The area I've been most involved in is the student-to-school matching problem.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. Is this for public schools?  A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.  Q. Washington, D.C.?  A. Washington, D.C., in 2012. There's a program there that was called My School DC that involves children in Washington trying to get into public schools in Washington, and they used a centralized clearinghouse that I was fortunate to be part of the design team for that project.  Q. And so when taking Washington, D.C., as an example, when a family is seeking
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	are jobs. So you can think of that as there's the demand, and then there's the supply, and the marketplace is a way to clear that market to match up the demand and the supply.  The medical residents example also fits into that category.  Q. And so are these the three areas that you've why do you point highlight these three areas? These are the three areas that you've most been involved in?  A. The area I've been most involved in is the student-to-school matching problem.  That's something I've been working on since my Ph.D. days, so I've studied this issue for 20 years, many different aspects of this issue.  The reason I mention that example is not only that I've worked on this for so long, but it's a real-life example of institutions	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Is this for public schools?  A. The yeah, the settings I focused on are public schools in big cities.  Q. Washington, D.C.?  A. Washington, D.C., in 2012. There's a program there that was called My School DC that involves children in Washington trying to get into public schools in Washington, and they used a centralized clearinghouse that I was fortunate to be part of the design team for that project.  Q. And so when taking Washington, D.C., as an example, when a family is seeking to get an assignment for a school, do they have an alternative besides the system that the school system has set up?  A. The family it's a public school, so an alternative is always to not go to public school.
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	Pose 114		Page 116
1	Page 114  A. I haven't studied that very closely,	1	public goods provision, like other settings
2	but my impression is that not going to public	2	where we have, you know, firefighters or
3	school involves paying tuition that many	3	police that are provided by local governments,
4	families cannot do.	4	there is the option to move. So Tiebout's
5	Q. But if you want to participate in	5	main idea was competitive pressure can exist
6	public school in D.C., you have to use this	6	in these kinds of setting by people call it
7	matching system that the D.C. school system	7	voting with your feet.
8	has; is that right?	8	So if the D.C. system is really
9	A. You know, so I was heavily involved in	9	functioning poorly, then they might lose
10	that system back in 2012. And sadly,	10	enrollment. And I haven't look at D.C., I
11	Washington, D.C., is one of the sites that no	11	mentioned, in a long time, but in many big
12	longer returns my phone calls. So I could	12	city school districts, they are experiencing
13	speak to the system back in 2012. I don't	13	very substantial declines in enrollment of
14	know what the current rules are right now.	14	students. And so that is going to create
15	So the systems are often used for the	15	pressure on the district to try to do things
16	primary entry point of schools, kindergarten,	16	to retain enrollment, like, for instance,
17	middle school, sixth grade, high school, ninth	17	offering pre-K. So that's a competitive
18	grade. So if I am joining school in the	18	response that's coming from the threat of
19	middle of a year or if I'm joining school in a	19	exit.
20	nontransition grade, like third grade, there's	20	Q. But I guess, going back to my original
21	other ways to access schools.	21	question, there's no other marketplace that
22	Q. But there are multiple auctions or	22	you could turn to for to attend D.C.
23	multiple marketplaces; is that fair?	23	schools, public schools?
24	A. Yeah, I think that takes place through	24	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
	Page 115		Page 117
1	the district policy. What how you get	1	A. To attend D.C. public schools, so
2	assigned a school is a prerogative of the	2	that's ruling out leaving D.C. or going to a
3	district. So they are the sole designer or	3	private school, you're saying. So if I want
4	orGansizer of that market.	4	to access a D.C. public school, I have to go
5	Q. They're like a monopolist?	5	through Washington, D.C., public schools
6	A. I mean, it's a tricky word to use in	6	registration process, yes.
7	this context because it's a public good. So	7	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
8	we usually think of education in economics as	8	Q. And do you sorry. Not "do you."
9	a public good. And so why are schools	9	Do families pay a price to participate
10	publicly provided? Because of a number of	10	in these markets marketplaces, at least at
11	reasons, but I wouldn't use the word	11	the time when you were involved in it?
12	"monopolist" there.	12	A. There's several dimensions of the word
13	Q. You don't disagree that it's the only	13	"pay a price," so let's take those in turn.
14	option?	14	The first is to register and submit a
15	A. Unless you want to, you know, either	15	list of school choices in Washington, D.C.
16	move to another city or send your kid to	16	It's my understanding that this is true today,
17	private school if you live in Washington, D.C.	17	but certainly back when I was involved, you
18	Q. So there's not competition for	18	just simply sign up and get an account, and
	improving the marketplace; is that fair to	19	it's free.
10		1プ	ns nee.
19		20	There's an obligation in most
20	say?	20	There's an obligation in most
20 21	say?  A. Well, in economics, we talk about	21	cities again, I don't know the details of
20 21 22	say?  A. Well, in economics, we talk about competition through what's called Tiebout.	21 22	cities again, I don't know the details of Washington, D.C that if you are school
20 21	say?  A. Well, in economics, we talk about	21	cities again, I don't know the details of

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	Page 118		Page 120
1	question of signing up to participate in the	1	Q. Maybe I wasn't being clear. I guess
2	market.	2	I'm talking about the price for the tool, the
3	But there's a second dimension of your	3	marketplace, right? So
4	question, which could be the decision to live	4	A. Okay.
5	in Washington, D.C., and so in the background	5	Q not the price of the ultimate good
6	you are transacting, you're paying a price via	6	that you're seeking.
7	rental markets or through housing markets to	7	A. Uh-huh. Yeah. So as I said, if you
8	reside in Washington, D.C. So there are parts	8	want to access the tool, every resident of
9	of Washington, D.C., that are not affordable	9	Washington, D.C., has I think this is true
10	for many families, so they're priced out of	10	today as well as back in 2012 the
11	those areas.	11	opportunity to use a tool without paying any
12	And the way the Washington, D.C.,	12	price.
13	system used to work, certain areas of	13	Q. Right.
14	Washington, D.C., would give heightened	14	A. Yeah.
15	priority to families from certain residences.	15	Q. There's a hundred thousand more people
16	So implicitly this is a second layer of	16	that come in. They're not going to charge you
17	your question there is a price that's	17	more, right? As the supply comes up or
18	happening through the housing market.	18	excuse me as the demand goes up, price
19	Q. But there's no price that affects the	19	isn't going to go up, right?
20	supply and demand; is that fair?	20	A. To create an account on My Schools
21	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	21	DC
22	A. I don't know if I agree with that.	22	Q. Yes.
23	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	23	A they would be unlikely to do that,
24	Q. Okay. In what way do you disagree?	24	I think.
	Page 119		Page 121
1	A. If we look at a district in	1	Q. Great.
2	Washington, D.C., Dupont Circle, that has	2	Do you have any experience so is it
3	schools that are sought after, and if the D.C.	3	fair to say that the marketplaces for cadets
4	system still has what folks call neighborhood	4	on military posts and for medical residents
5	priority, what that amounts to is if I'm an	5	are similar, not priced being markets as to
6	applicant from the neighborhood, I get	6	student assignments to schools?
7	heightened priority for a slot in Dupont	7	A. I would say the cadet assignment
8	Circle.	8	market is not exactly a nonprice market
9	So what dictates the value of that	9	because they have this very interesting
10	priority in the system well, the amount of	10	feature that, as a cadet, you are able to
11	residents who live in Dupont Circle and if	11	express a bid. The bid is not exactly a price
12	how are they rationed? Why doesn't everyone	12	in the conventional sense, but what it is is
13	get access to that priority? Well, they're	13	an opportunity to extend your service
14	being rationed through the housing market, the	14	commitment.
15	price of rents and price of real estate there.	15	So roughly speaking, every cadet who
16	So there is that you could call it an	16	graduates from West Point has to do three
17	implicit price, but, you know, there's a	17	years of an active duty service obligation.
18	shortage.	18	But the way the military has set up the system
19	In this hypothetical example, I'm just	19	is if I am interested in a spot in a highly
20	assuming the schools in Dupont Circle are	20	sought-after branch, like combat arms, for
21	sought after. Then what's going to dictate	21	instance, that could be sought after because
22	how supply and demand interact, you know, the	22	that's a branch that leads many people to
23	housing market? So that's why I don't agree	23	become generals. Okay?
24	with what the way you characterized it.	24	I can indicate in the matching system
		1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

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	Page 122		Page 124
1	a willingness to extend my commitment beyond	1	Q. There's no competing is there just
2	three years. So I would think that of that	2	one medical residency matching program
3	as a price. In fact, our model of the system	3	nationally?
4	in my paper in the "American Economic Review"	4	A. In the United States, my understanding
5	calls this a price, but really, it's an	5	is the vast majority of medical residents get
6	extension of the term of the contract. So	6	their placement through a the NRMP, but
7	that that's where I just put a kind of	7	there's also placements that happen outside of
8	fine fine comb on that particular example.	8	the NRMP. One example of that is what they
9	So it's more of a hybrid auction matching	9	call the scramble. So every year, there are
10	system there.	10	participants in the NRMP who don't get any of
11	Q. Sure. But there is no literal price;	11	their choices. So this happens every year in
12	you agree to that? I think you said that	12	Boston. We have match dates typically in
13	earlier.	13	March, and if you're someone who doesn't get a
14	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	14	placement through that clearinghouse, you get
15	A. I don't know what the word "literal	15	a phone call two days before.
16	price" means. So if you look at my paper on	16	I had a friend go through this. It's
17	this, we call it a a price a multiprice	17	a really devastating thing because you didn't
18	cumulative offer algorithm is the algorithm	18	get any of your choices. None of your choices
19	that's used. So the price here is the terms	19	wanted you. Maybe it's because you didn't
20	of the trade. So am I getting assigned combat	20	rank enough places. And so you go through a
21	arms for a three-year commitment or a	21	distinct process that is outside of the
22	five-year commitment? So that price.	22	National Resident Matching Program to get a
23	In economics, the way we usually think	23	placement. I believe it's on the order of the
24	about a price is it involves a marginal rate	24	30,000 participants, about 1,000 participants
	Page 123		Page 125
1	of substitution. So how much am I willing to	1	a year go through that system.
2	trade off one thing versus the other? That's	2	Q. Is it fair to say that is a much
3	proportional to the price. You can think of	3	smaller pool of the residents that go through
4	that analogy as a price. I'm willing to trade	4	that system?
5	off a higher rank choice. I really want to do	5	A. That aftermarket scramble system?
6	combat arms, and I'm even willing to do it for	6	Q. Yes.
7	two extra years as opposed to my next-best	7	A. Yeah, that's right. 1,000 is a
8	alternative. So I would call that a price.	8	fraction of 30,000.
9	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	9	Q. So for all intents and purposes, there
10	Q. My question was is there currency	10	is a primary marketplace without a competing
11	exchanged? I'll put it simply that way.	11	marketplace?
12	A. Okay. Not in that market, no, yeah.	12	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
13	Q. Or in the student assignments to	13	A. Well, this is for the primary
14	schools marketplace or the medical residents	14	residency match. If you go to some specialty
15	to internships marketplace, correct?	15	matches, they have different rules. So
16	A. In the medical residents marketplace,	16	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
17	the only place where they charge you is so	17	Q. Sure.
18	I believe, unlike the school examples, when	18	A for the primary residency matching
19	you apply and go through the National Resident	19	place, a large majority of American medical
20	Matching System, you have to pay to set up an	20	school graduates receive their first placement
21	account. And if you are interested in ranking	21	through the NRMP, yeah.
22	more than their standard number of choices,	22	Q. So it strikes me that the ad tech
23	you also have to pay an extra amount to do	23	industry is very different than the three
24	that. So that's currency, yeah.	24	examples you've provided in Paragraph 35. And
- •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	

32 (Pages 122 - 125)

	Page 126		Page 128
1	is it for one, is it the case that ad tech	1	the right to basically short-sell a stock or a
2	functions based on price and quality?	2	bond.
3	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	3	And those are studies that I didn't
4	A. In the markets that I've described,	4	mention here, but they're on my CV.
5	quality is an incredibly important dimension.	5	MR. CHANG: Counsel, before we
6	So everyone would give an arm and a	6	go any further, whenever you get to a good
7	leg to get a placement at Mass. General	7	stopping place, we've been on the record for a
8	Hospital down the street here. So that's very	8	little while now.
9	important.	9	MR. RYBNICEK: Okay. Just maybe
10	The same criteria applies for	10	one or two questions.
11	medical I'm sorry for military branch	11	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
12	assignment. You know, as I said a second ago,	12	Q. Is but it's fair to say that the
13	there are certain branch assignments that are	13	three examples you list in Paragraph 35 are
14	particularly sought after. They are	14	your predominant experience representing
15	considered higher quality ones, the fast track	15	your predominant experience?
16	to become general.	16	MR. CHANG: Objection.
17	And on the school side, quality is	17	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
18	paramount. So a lot of my papers actually	18	Q. Is that fair?
19	talk about ways to measure quality, and	19	MR. CHANG: Form.
20	they I've actually worked in several cities	20	A. It's hard for me really to know what
21	on improving the way that quality is measured,	21	the word "predominant experience" means. So
22	including in New York City, where they're	22	in terms of the cadet branch matching example,
23	currently, if you go to the New York City	23	I have written more papers on the housing
24	website and look at the quality ratings of	24	market and more papers on securities lending
24		24	
1	Page 127	1	Page 129
1	schools, it's our product. It's our lab	1	shorting financial instruments than I've
2	Blueprint Labs from MIT's metric for measuring	2	written on cadet branch matching markets.
3	quality.	3	On the medical residents topic, I have
4	So I disagree with the quality piece	4	written two papers on that topic. And so I've
5	of what you brought up.	5	done more than two papers on real estate
6	Q. Sure.	6	agents. So I've worked on many different
7	A. In terms of the exchange of currency,	7	markets. So this is just a snapshot of some
8	these three markets do not involve the	8	of the ones that we've listed here in
9	exchange of currency.	9	Paragraph 35. So I would disagree with the
10	Q. Have you worked on have markets	10	"predominant" word there.
11	where the price component is a problem been a	11	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
12	part of any of your research?	12	Q. Certainly, the work on student
13	A. Yes. I have worked on other markets	13	assignments to school, I think we talked
14	that are not listed here but that are on my	14	earlier, that is your predominant research?
15	CV. So one example is the market for real	15	A. That's the topic I worked on the most,
16	estate agents. I have several papers on	16	correct, yes.
17	conflicts of interest in how real estate	17	MR. RYBNICEK: We can take a
18	agents are paid.	18	break.
19	I've also done several studies of the	19	MR. CHANG: Sounds good.
20	housing market. So in housing, there is a	20	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is
21	price, so that includes studies of foreclosure	21	12:00 p.m. We're off the record.
22	discounts or studies of rent control.	22	
23	On the finance side, I've done studies	23	(Recess taken from 12:00 p.m.
24	of securities lending, which involve prices of	24	to 12:47 p.m.)

33 (Pages 126 - 129)

	Page 120		Dogg 122
1	Page 130	1	Page 132 preamble "to function properly," is that kind
2	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back	2	of longhand for "to be efficient"?
3	on the record. The time is 12:47.	3	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
4	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	4	A. My view of what Roth is doing in that
5	Q. Great. So, Professor, did you discuss	5	quote is allowing for other objectives beyond
6	the substance of your deposition with counsel	6	efficiency. So functioning properly could
7	during our lunch break?	7	involve things like being fair.
8	MR. CHANG: I'm going to	8	The reason I think that is, Roth and I
9	instruct the witness not to answer consistent	9	have worked together in some of the projects
10	with the expert stipulation.	10	that I've undertaken assisting school
11	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	11	districts with their assignment processes, and
12	Q. Will you heed your counsel's advice?	12	efficiency is a consideration, but fairness is
13	A. I will, yes.	13	a consideration as well as transparency of the
14	Q. So I want to get back to your market	14	rules. So that phrase "to function properly,"
15	design principles.	15	"properly" is a catchall for the various
16	Can you explain what the market design	16	objectives stakeholders have in mind.
17	principles you applied in forming your	17	Q. Okay. You've identified efficiency,
18	opinions in this case?	18	fairness, transparency.
19	A. The principles that I focused on are	19	Is there anything else you think is
20	associated with Professor Alvin Roth's	20	captured in the phrase "to function
21	framework that are described in his book "Who	21	properly"?
22	Gets What and Why" and his American Economic	22	A. It's a fairly broad term, "functioning
23	Association presidential lecture on	23	properly." So the usual exercise in market
24	marketplaces, markets, and market design.	24	design has as its origins the technical field
	Page 131		Page 133
1	Roth outlines a set of goals for	1	of microeconomics that's called mechanism
2	well-designed marketplaces. One goal is	2	design, where we analyze a social system as a
3	efficiency. Another goal is thickness.	3	function that takes certain inputs to an
4	Another goal is safety. And another goal is	4	output. And the way that mechanism design
5	congestion eliminating congestion. Those	5	theory operates is we examine desirable
6	are the key pillars of the framework that I	6	properties of outcomes, so fairness,
7	used in my report.	7	efficiency.
8	Q. So I'm looking at Paragraph 39. And I	8	Neutrality is an example of a
9	see in Subbullet 1, thickness; Subbullet 2,	9	condition. Neutrality, you can think of as a
10	safety; and, 3, congestion. I think you also	10	form of nondiscrimination. So we can be
11	said efficiency?	11	mathematically rigorous about what that might
12	A. Uh-huh.	12	mean.
13	Q. Is that represented in one of those	13	So if I have two agents who have the
14	three that you identified explicitly in	14	same exact characteristics, they should get
15	Paragraph 39, or is it elsewhere?	15	the same outcome. That would be one possible
16	A. Efficiency is elsewhere in the report,	16	definition of neutrality that would depend on
17	not in Paragraph 39.	17	the setting at hand. But that's a common
18	But if we go back to Paragraph 34, I	18	definition. And this is a branch of economics
10	talk about one common consideration is	19	that's called axiomatic resource allocation,
19	tark about one common consideration is		
19 20	marketplace efficiency.	20	something I've done research on, where we
20 21	marketplace efficiency.  Q. I guess what I'm trying to get at is	20 21	something I've done research on, where we specify these goals. So that's what
20 21 22	marketplace efficiency.  Q. I guess what I'm trying to get at is Paragraph 39 says, "To function properly,	21 22	specify these goals. So that's what "functioning properly" means to me.
20 21	marketplace efficiency.  Q. I guess what I'm trying to get at is	21	specify these goals. So that's what

34 (Pages 130 - 133)

	Page 134		Page 136
1	equals is a philosophical principle that dates	1	doesn't matter if you're behaving honestly.
2	to Aristotle actually. You can think of it as	2	You're not penalized for that, so you don't
3	a fairness requirement, but it's very similar	3	have to look at the particular aspects this
4	to the idea that I just described. In certain	4	was in the context of the school assignment
5	settings, equal treatment of equals means two	5	system here in Boston. So that's just by way
6	individuals who are reporting the same	6	of example of the types of goals that we would
7	information to the function, to a system	7	say are behind a properly functioning market.
8	should get the same exact outcome.	8	Q. Okay. You listed quite a few.
9	And what Roth pioneered among other	9	Fairness, efficiency, transparency,
10	economists, Shapley as well, is results that	10	neutrality, equal treatment of equals,
11	say, given these goals for a system, the only	11	incentive, compatibility.
12	mechanism or only function that takes inputs	12	A. (Witness nodding.)
13	into outputs is, say, a second-price auction	13	Q. Do markets need to have all of these?
14	or I've given you a couple of examples of	14	A. They don't need to have all of these.
15	goals, but there's that's by no means	15	The relevance of these properties depends on
16	exhaustive.	16	the particular setting at hand. Let me give
17	So another goal that is often	17	you an example.
18	described is what we would call goals related	18	So earlier today we talked about
19	to incentive compatibility. So that's jargon	19	allocating dorm rooms to MIT undergraduates,
20	in economics for we want to ensure	20	and if I were to impose the requirement of
21	participants have the right incentives in the	21	equal treatment of equals, one thing that you
22	system.	22	realize is that the only way to get to an
23	So the strongest version of that	23	outcome where two individuals who have the
24	condition is what we call strategy proofness.	24	same rankings over dorm rooms get the same
	Page 135		Page 137
1	So that's a term that folks use who study	1	outcome is by using something that's not
2	mechanism design, and that is a requirement	2	deterministic, but it's random.
3	that no matter what anyone else is doing, you	3	So equal treatment of equals,
4	have you can do no better than reveal your	4	Aristotle's idea truly is one rationale for
5	private information honestly. So that's a	5	ending up with a randomized mechanism, a
6	goal that's related to the procedural	6	mechanism that's, you know, in the simplest
7	dimensions of a mechanism that's distinct from	7	case, just a pure lottery.
8	the consequences of the mechanism, the	8	And another goal that I haven't talked
9	outcomes of the mechanism. So there's a class	9	about but that's also relevant is concept of
10	of goals like that that people have in mind	10	auditability. We can verify what the outcomes
11	when designing systems.	11	of the mechanism are. After the mechanism has
12	So for instance, when I have been	12	been run, we can verify it. And sometimes
13	involved with Professor Roth and also	13	people have a view and this, of course,
14	independently in designing school assignment	14	depends on the setting that when you have a
15	mechanisms, one goal for a properly	15	mechanism that's based on the outcome of a
16	functioning market is strategy proofness. In	16	lottery, it's challenging to tell an audit
17	fact, when the superintendent of Boston talked	17	whether the mechanism was run as intended
18	about that goal for functioning properly, he	18	because, in the case of dorm assignment, we
19	articulated a very important rationale for	19	can implement that mechanism where we draw
20	strategy proofness, which is you want to	20	numbers out of a, you know, urn in front of
21	ensure that the system is fair to people who	21	everybody, or we could do it on a computer and
22	don't understand the rules.	22	say, You got, you know, your first choice, and
23	So if you don't understand the rules,	23	you got your last choice.
24	when you have a strategy proof system, it	24	In the latter implementation, it's
<u>~</u> T	mion you have a strategy proof system, it	27	in the fatter implementation, it's

35 (Pages 134 - 137)

	Page 138		Page 140
1	very difficult to verify that the mechanism is	1	A. (Witness nodding.)
2	determine is implemented as promised. So	2	Q. Do you see that?
3	this is just to show an example of a setting	3	A. I do, yes.
4	where goals can be in conflict. So	4	Q. And so am I right that those are the
5	auditability plus equal treatment of equals	5	market principles, those three things?
6	are conflicting goals.	6	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
7	Q. And so who decides which of these are	7	MR. RYBNICEK: I'm sorry.
8	applicable and when?	8	What's the objection?
9	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	9	MR. CHANG: I think he's stated
10	A. Well, that's this kind of central	10	before that there are other considerations.
11	starting task of a market designer, to look at	11	Maybe I misunderstood your question.
12	the existing institution and study what are	12	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
13	the reasons another economist who works in	13	Q. Well, what we, I thought, were talking
14	this field is an economist named Tayfun	14	about were the characteristics of a properly
15	Somnez, and he's coined the expression what	15	functioning market or the goals. Now I'm
16	are the root causes for why an existing	16	asking you what are the principles of market
17	institution is not successfully realizing some	17	design, which I had understood are these three
18	of the goals of stakeholders, and the way he	18	elements of thickness, safety, and overcoming
19	thinks about it complements the Roth	19	congestion? Is that the right way to think
20	framework. It's the role of the market	20	about it?
21	designer to diagnose the root causes of market	21	A. Maybe I'd draw your attention to the
22	failures and understand whether there are	22	exact sentence here. It says, "Roth
23	changes to design rules that eliminate the	23	summarizes that to function properly, markets
24	root causes of the market failures.	24	need to at least do at least three things."
21			
	Page 139		Page 141
1	Co the energy in general depends on	1	_
1	So the answer, in general, depends on	1	So these are three key pillars, but
2	the specific context that you have in mind,	2	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at
2 3	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the	2 3	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research,
2 3 4	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.	2 3 4	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when
2 3 4 5	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:	2 3 4 5	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become
2 3 4 5 6	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. That's okay.	2 3 4 5 6	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and
2 3 4 5 6 7	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay.	2 3 4 5 6 7	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though. So these are all potential market	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though. So these are all potential market goals or attributes of a properly functioning	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the idea of strategy proofness or straightforward
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though. So these are all potential market goals or attributes of a properly functioning market?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the idea of strategy proofness or straightforward incentives can be seen as a goal in and of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though. So these are all potential market goals or attributes of a properly functioning market? A. (Witness nodding.)	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the idea of strategy proofness or straightforward incentives can be seen as a goal in and of itself, or it can be part of the safety
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though. So these are all potential market goals or attributes of a properly functioning market? A. (Witness nodding.) Q. Is that right?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the idea of strategy proofness or straightforward incentives can be seen as a goal in and of itself, or it can be part of the safety characteristic that Roth has under No. 2. In
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though. So these are all potential market goals or attributes of a properly functioning market? A. (Witness nodding.) Q. Is that right? A. It's what I have given you is not an	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the idea of strategy proofness or straightforward incentives can be seen as a goal in and of itself, or it can be part of the safety characteristic that Roth has under No. 2. In fact, if you look at the history of how this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though. So these are all potential market goals or attributes of a properly functioning market? A. (Witness nodding.) Q. Is that right? A. It's what I have given you is not an exhaustive list.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the idea of strategy proofness or straightforward incentives can be seen as a goal in and of itself, or it can be part of the safety characteristic that Roth has under No. 2. In fact, if you look at the history of how this field of mechanism design developed, it's
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK: Q. That's okay. A. Okay. Q. We might come back to it, though. So these are all potential market goals or attributes of a properly functioning market? A. (Witness nodding.) Q. Is that right? A. It's what I have given you is not an exhaustive list. Q. Fair enough.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the idea of strategy proofness or straightforward incentives can be seen as a goal in and of itself, or it can be part of the safety characteristic that Roth has under No. 2. In fact, if you look at the history of how this field of mechanism design developed, it's something that in the 1970s, economists said,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	the specific context that you have in mind, but I can give you an example from the military example.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. That's okay.  A. Okay.  Q. We might come back to it, though.  So these are all potential market goals or attributes of a properly functioning market?  A. (Witness nodding.)  Q. Is that right?  A. It's what I have given you is not an exhaustive list.  Q. Fair enough.  A. But they are examples, yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	So these are three key pillars, but there are also other ones. And if you look at Paragraph 40, I discuss, "In my own research, I have found that markets become thick when they encourage participation. They become safe when participants have transparency and when participants have straightforward incentives."  So as we were just discussing, the idea of strategy proofness or straightforward incentives can be seen as a goal in and of itself, or it can be part of the safety characteristic that Roth has under No. 2. In fact, if you look at the history of how this field of mechanism design developed, it's something that in the 1970s, economists said, Let's try to look at mechanisms where the goal
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	Page 142		Page 144
1	goal in and of itself, strategy proofness.	1	talks about in his book. That is the market
2	Okay? So that would be under "function	2	for paired kidney exchange. Okay? So one of
3	properly."	3	the reasons why the market design framework
4	That could also be an attribute that,	4	has been so powerful in economics is because
5	you know, why back to the Boston example,	5	of the work that economists like Al Roth did
6	we want a strategy proof system because we	6	to try to orGansize the way in which patients
7	want it to be safe for people, you know, who	7	who need kidney transplants are able to obtain
8	are participating in the system to reveal	8	exchanges.
9	their private information.	9	So what's the idea? Every one of us
10	Q. I think I understand, which is the	10	has two kidneys. Let's say my wife has
11	market principles that you have focused on are	11	end-stage renal failure. I would like to be
12	thickness, safety, congestion, as well as	12	able to donate my kidney to her, but I might
13	participation, transparency, and	13	not be biologically compatible.
14	straightforward incentives; is that fair?	14	And let's imagine you're in the same
15	A. These are the main ones that I focused	15	kind of situation. Your partner needs a
16	on in this particular market, yes.	16	kidney. You can't donate your kidney to your
17	Q. So could you tell me what market	17	partner. What if I donated my kidney to your
18	thickness means?	18	partner and you donated your kidney to my
19	A. I have a precise definition in my	19	partner? That's called a pairwise exchange.
20	report here on page 15. So market thickness	20	And one of the things that Roth and
21	is "to bring together a large enough	21	several other economists have worked on for
22	proportion of potential buyers and sellers to	22	about 20 years is how to set up markets for
23	produce satisfactory outcomes for both sides	23	paired exchange in the United States. And one
24	of a transaction."	24	of the main frictions in that market is that
	D 140		D 145
1	Page 143	1	Page 145
1	Q. And how do you determine how much	1	the possibility for paired exchanges are
2	Q. And how do you determine how much thickness is sufficient?	2	the possibility for paired exchanges are limited to regional markets.
2 3	<ul><li>Q. And how do you determine how much thickness is sufficient?</li><li>A. You'd have to look at a specific</li></ul>	2 3	the possibility for paired exchanges are limited to regional markets.  So there used to be a thing called the
2 3 4	<ul><li>Q. And how do you determine how much thickness is sufficient?</li><li>A. You'd have to look at a specific context to come to an understanding of this.</li></ul>	2 3 4	the possibility for paired exchanges are limited to regional markets.  So there used to be a thing called the New England program for kidney exchange run
2 3 4 5	<ul><li>Q. And how do you determine how much thickness is sufficient?</li><li>A. You'd have to look at a specific context to come to an understanding of this.</li><li>One example that comes to mind are financial</li></ul>	2 3 4 5	the possibility for paired exchanges are limited to regional markets.  So there used to be a thing called the New England program for kidney exchange run out of Mass. General Hospital right here. And
2 3 4 5 6	<ul> <li>Q. And how do you determine how much thickness is sufficient?</li> <li>A. You'd have to look at a specific context to come to an understanding of this.</li> <li>One example that comes to mind are financial markets.</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6	the possibility for paired exchanges are limited to regional markets.  So there used to be a thing called the New England program for kidney exchange run out of Mass. General Hospital right here. And wouldn't it be great if we could have the New
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. And how do you determine how much thickness is sufficient?  A. You'd have to look at a specific context to come to an understanding of this. One example that comes to mind are financial markets.  So we tend to see that when we have trading taking place on exchanges where participants are able to come and transact. A large number the assets, like stocks, many many, let's say, large-cap stocks involve many buyers and potential sellers transacting at the same time so that there are opportunities for buyers to find many potential sellers and vice versa, many sellers to find potential buyers.  If we had an example of a stock that is illiquid or what people in finance sometimes call pink sheet stocks, those are stocks where there are not many potential buyers or potential sellers. And so in that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	the possibility for paired exchanges are limited to regional markets.  So there used to be a thing called the New England program for kidney exchange run out of Mass. General Hospital right here. And wouldn't it be great if we could have the New England program work together with the Toledo, Ohio, program, work together with the WashU St. Louis program and the San Antonio program? And that would be great because the market becomes thicker. There are many more possible opportunities for patients who need kidneys to find potential matches and donors to find recipients who can receive their orGans. So it would be better to have a thick market by integrating all of these markets.  Q. That is because a patient in sorry I think you said St. Louis could match with somebody in Boston and could match with somebody in Florida?  A. Exactly right. But the markets, as

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	Page 146		Page 148
1	A. Correct.	1	So there are papers in this field that
2	Q would be better?	2	have looked at this issue. Is it sufficient
3	A. Yeah, yeah.	3	to just regionalize exchanges, you know, more
4	Q. And how does this apply in the ad tech	4	than they currently are, or do we need to have
5	sector?	5	a fully integrated market? And my view of
6	A. So the way thickness is important for	6	that literature is it's not quite settled how
7	the ad tech sector is we want to maximize the	7	far we need to go to a completely unified
8	opportunities for participants in the market	8	market.
9	to find matches. So what that means is a	9	So it depends a little bit on the
10	publisher wants to be able to be unencumbered	10	technological constraints to answer that
11	in finding an advertiser who will generate the	11	precisely for the kidney market.
12	most surplus from allowing the advertiser to	12	Q. Sorry. I thought earlier you said it
13	have access to inventory on the publisher's	13	would be better and more it would result in
14	web page, and likewise, the advertiser wants	14	thicker markets to consolidate and have less
15	to have the opportunity to find a publisher	15	fragmented kidney exchange marketplaces.
16	who is able to, just like in our kidney	16	A. (Witness nodding.)
17	example, find the publisher, say, the donor	17	Q. Do you agree with that?
18	who is most likely to have a compatible	18	A. As a general principle, but there are
19	kidney. The advertiser here would like to	19	also costs of doing surgeries, of trans
20	find inventory that is going to best meet	20	you know, flying from Seattle to Miami to do a
21	their goals as an advertiser.	21	surgery. So those benefits need to be weighed
22	Q. And so as in the kidney example, does	22	against those costs. And there are papers
23	that mean one big exchange would be	23	that try to undertake this exercise using data
24	preferential?	24	and, you know, kind of completely if
	Page 147		Page 149
1	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	1	there's no costs, you know, a very robust
2	A. I haven't studied that one close	2	intuition is to maximize the possibility of
3	enough to know whether a single exchange is	3	finding a match, having more trading partners
4	preferable or maybe two or three exchanges.	4	on both sides is good.
5	You know, one of the challenges in the	5	So I'm just bringing up, you know,
6	kidney market and this is where knowing the	6	that two way versus three way as an example of
7	institutional details is really important	7	a type of friction you would want to account
8	is that in some places in the United States,	8	for.
9	you can do a paired exchange. And a paired	9	Q. So your point is that there are also
10	exchange requires four distinct surgeries, and	10	potential downsides or costs associated with
11	those surgeries have to take place at the same	11	achieving greater thickness?
12	exact instance. So that's what the medical	12	A. As a general matter, we would have to
13	ethics community has determined.	13	think about those and weigh them against the
14	I can't first take my wife's kidney	14	benefits of being able to find more trading
15	out of her and give it to your partner because	15	partners.
16	what if you change your mind and do not give	16	MR. CHANG: Professor, before we
17	your kidney to my wife? So for that reason,	17	go any further, you've been doing a good job
18	we have this constraint that surgeries have to	18	of this, but if you could, please, for the
19	take place simultaneously.	19	benefit of the court reporter, respond with
20	There are a handful of centers in the	20	yeses and nos as best you can.
21	United States where they can accommodate six	21	THE WITNESS: Okay.
22	simultaneous surgeries. So one place is	22	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
23	Toledo, Ohio, actually that can accommodate	23	Q. What's the ideal structure of the ad
24	six simultaneous surgeries.	24	exchange market?
		ı — ·	

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	Page 150		Page 152
1	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	1	and we should do this in a way that's
2	And witness may answer.	2	eliminating other factors, like time, as ways
3	A. Let me start with some attributes of	3	to clear the market.
4	the ideal structure.	4	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
5	One attribute is the market should	5	Q. Sure. That's helpful. I guess I'm
6	bring together all participants who are	6	trying to think through this a little bit more
7	interested in transacting ads should aspire to	7	systematically.
8	thickness.	8	A. Okay.
9	Another attribute is the market should	9	Q. How would you identify the right
10	have the appropriate incentives for	10	structure to achieve thickness, which is one
11	participants to act or reveal their private	11	of the principles for market design that
12	information. So that's this kind of safety	12	you've outlined?
13	dimension.	13	A. I would to identify thickness, I
14	And the congestion dimension is, I	14	would ask the question are there potential
15	think, most closely related to simultaneity of	15	participants who would be interested in
16	trades. So when Roth talks about congestion,	16	trading or potential matches that might have
17	he's really thinking about time as a way to	17	occurred that did not? And if I saw
18	clear the markets rather than price. And when	18	large-scale evidence of that phenomena, I
19	you have simultaneous trading, what happens is	19	would say that is a market that's not thick.
20	we can ensure that the prices reflect the	20	And we would then ask what could we do
21	underlying demand and supply patterns in the	21	to ensure those participants who wanted to
22	market, and it's not a consequence of	22	trade, whether it's a publisher who's
23	segmentation or what Roth calls early	23	interested in reaching some advertisers that
24	contracting.	24	they cannot or vice versa, an advertiser who
	Page 151		Page 153
1	Page 151 And one of the reasons why	1	Page 153 wants to find a publisher that they find
1 2		1 2	-
	And one of the reasons why		wants to find a publisher that they find
2	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain	2	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how
2 3	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls	2 3	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the
2 3 4	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the	2 3 4	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the
2 3 4 5	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book,	2 3 4 5	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those
2 3 4 5 6	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework	2 3 4 5 6	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.
2 3 4 5 6 7	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example.	2 3 4 5 6 7	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example. So prior to the existence of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would you be assured of strike that.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example. So prior to the existence of the matching program, residency programs used to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would you be assured of strike that.  Putting aside other factors, would you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example. So prior to the existence of the matching program, residency programs used to compete on time, and this is this happens	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would you be assured of strike that.  Putting aside other factors, would you be able to achieve thickness by bringing
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example.  So prior to the existence of the matching program, residency programs used to compete on time, and this is this happens in many industries. So if you're trying to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would you be assured of strike that.  Putting aside other factors, would you be able to achieve thickness by bringing together everybody in one exchange?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example.  So prior to the existence of the matching program, residency programs used to compete on time, and this is this happens in many industries. So if you're trying to hire folks to clerk for the Supreme Court, for	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would you be assured of strike that.  Putting aside other factors, would you be able to achieve thickness by bringing together everybody in one exchange?  A. I would say that bringing more people
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example.  So prior to the existence of the matching program, residency programs used to compete on time, and this is this happens in many industries. So if you're trying to hire folks to clerk for the Supreme Court, for instance, the time in which you have to agree to commitments to clerk for district courts is unraveled to early on in law school. And when time becomes a factor, people are forced to make decisions without full information.  So to go back and make sure I'm answering your question right, so the ideal structure should try to bring together all of the participants so that we can find the gains	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would you be assured of strike that.  Putting aside other factors, would you be able to achieve thickness by bringing together everybody in one exchange?  A. I would say that bringing more people on to the same exchange would be a step towards thickness. If you did that in a way that was, you know, frictional, if you brought people to an exchange where you charged, you know, certain participants different prices than other participants to participate, then that would create bottlenecks to bringing people together and realizing the gains from trade.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example.  So prior to the existence of the matching program, residency programs used to compete on time, and this is this happens in many industries. So if you're trying to hire folks to clerk for the Supreme Court, for instance, the time in which you have to agree to commitments to clerk for district courts is unraveled to early on in law school. And when time becomes a factor, people are forced to make decisions without full information.  So to go back and make sure I'm answering your question right, so the ideal structure should try to bring together all of the participants so that we can find the gains in trade, make sure those participants have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would you be assured of strike that.  Putting aside other factors, would you be able to achieve thickness by bringing together everybody in one exchange?  A. I would say that bringing more people on to the same exchange would be a step towards thickness. If you did that in a way that was, you know, frictional, if you brought people to an exchange where you charged, you know, certain participants different prices than other participants to participate, then that would create bottlenecks to bringing people together and realizing the gains from trade.  So in a completely frictionless
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	And one of the reasons why centralization is beneficial in certain situations is that it prevents what Roth calls unraveling. So that's the reason why the medical match looms so large in Roth's book, because that underlies the entire framework that Roth is talking about as a key example.  So prior to the existence of the matching program, residency programs used to compete on time, and this is this happens in many industries. So if you're trying to hire folks to clerk for the Supreme Court, for instance, the time in which you have to agree to commitments to clerk for district courts is unraveled to early on in law school. And when time becomes a factor, people are forced to make decisions without full information.  So to go back and make sure I'm answering your question right, so the ideal structure should try to bring together all of the participants so that we can find the gains	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	wants to find a publisher that they find particularly valuable, we would see how whether that's occurring, what are the obstacles to that occurring, and to make the market thick, we would try to combat those obstacles.  Q. And putting aside other factors, would you be assured of strike that.  Putting aside other factors, would you be able to achieve thickness by bringing together everybody in one exchange?  A. I would say that bringing more people on to the same exchange would be a step towards thickness. If you did that in a way that was, you know, frictional, if you brought people to an exchange where you charged, you know, certain participants different prices than other participants to participate, then that would create bottlenecks to bringing people together and realizing the gains from trade.

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	Page 154		Page 156
1	thickness.	1	If you have one exchange, you inherently don't
2	Q. And that's kind of what has happened	2	have competition with other exchanges.
3	in the school assignment to school marketplace	3	Is that a fair observation?
4	and the cadet marketplace and the what was	4	A. I mean, an example that I would point
5	the third example we talked	5	to that's distinct from what you just
6	A. Medical match.	6	described is, if you look down the hall here,
7	Q. Medical match.	7	it says the Boston Stock Exchange, right? So
8	That's one way that they've achieved	8	in the United States, we have several
9	thickness, right, is by having one centralized	9	different stock exchanges, ESX, Philadelphia
10	marketplace right?	10	Stock Exchange, and then we have the New York
11	A. I'd say that's the aspiration. One	11	Stock Exchange. We have NASDAQ. Now, whether
12	place on the school side that has not been as	12	these are exchanges or not, they are places
13	successful involves segmentation between	13	where people can trade, so they're distinct
14	different types of public schools.	14	exchanges.
15	So earlier we talked about My Schools	15	And the way that system is structured
16	DC [sic]. What was remarkable about My	16	is we have rules in that marketplace that
17	Schools DC in 2012, '13, that time period, is	17	people call the National Best Bid Offer rules,
18	that the traditional public schools and the	18	NBBO rules, that ensure that you're not
19	charter schools in Washington, D.C., came	19	getting discriminated against by virtue of
20	together and participated on the same platform	20	transacting in the Boston Stock Exchange
21	so that if there was a child who was	21	versus the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
22	interested in attending a public school or a	22	So you could look at that and say it's
23	charter school, they could express that	23	not a unified market. It's fragmented. There
24	information through the clearinghouse and did	24	are these different venues for which you could
	Page 155		Page 157
1	not have to go through two separate processes	1	trade. But they have designed the market in a
2	and worry about congestion and the timing of	2	way to ensure that we reach some of the market
3	the offers from one process versus the other	3	design goals that are that are here.
4	process.	4	Q. But those are those markets are
5	And that pattern has been replicated	5	less thick than a single ad exchange market
6	in several other cities that I've worked in,	6	would be?
7	but it has not always worked out that way. So	7	A. Well, because we have this National
8	there are some places where we still have	8	Best Bid Offer rules, you can be assured, as a
9	distinct enrollment processes across different	9	participant, that by transacting in one venue,
10	types of schools. And so I don't like that.	10	you're not losing very much. The offers there
11	I think it's a bad idea. I've written about	11	have to be competitive with offers on other
12	that because it's getting in the way of	12	venues.
13	thickness.	13	So it's possible to, you know, have
14	Q. So is thick is achieving greater	14	different exchanges with interoperability that
15	thickness in conflict with competition?	15	allow for the forces of competition to be
16	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	16	present.
17	A. No.	17	Q. It's possible.
18	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	18	I guess my are all the stocks
19	Q. Well, I think we just talked about an	19	available on all the exchanges?
20	example in which having centralized	20	A. I don't know off the top of my head.
21	marketplaces, including even a centralized ad	21	Q. But isn't that a key part of the
22	exchange, would create the greatest amount of	22	thickness we're talking about? The
23	thickness because you'd have all the	23	centralized ad exchange we're talking about
24	participants participating in one exchange.	24	has all the participants transacting all the
<b>∠</b> +	participants participating in one exchange.	24	has an the participants transacting an tile

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	Page 158		Page 160
1	ad impressions.	1	ad exchanges should there be?
2	What you're describing is fragmented	2	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
3	and has some exchanges with some stocks and	3	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
4	other exchanges with other stocks.	4	Q. You can answer.
5	A. Uh-huh.	5	A. Can I answer? Okay.
6	Q. Reading your report, it sounds like	6	It's something we'd have to think
7	that is a less efficient, fragmented, less	7	about very carefully because, as I just
8	thick marketplace.	8	described, we could have many exchanges that
9	A. It's true that some stocks are traded	9	operate with each other in an equitable way
10	only on NASDAQ. Some stocks are only traded	10	where there's nondiscrimination across the
11	on the NYC, but that would it be better if	11	exchanges or rules like the rules we see in
12	everything were integrated in that specific	12	some financial markets, and that could be one
13	situation?	13	possible structure. So that would involve
14	I'm saying because they have these	14	multiple exchanges. Another structure could
15	rules, equitable interoperability-type rules,	15	involve a smaller number of exchanges with
16	these NBBO rules, the efficiency loss there	16	interoperability.
17	may not be very large.	17	Q. So if there's interoperability, you
18	So as a participant, if I'm interested	18	would need fewer exchanges?
19	in buying Tesla stock in on BSX versus a	19	A. Not necessarily.
20	different exchange, I'm able to do that	20	Q. Well, the example you just gave is one
21	without suffering efficiency loss.	21	structure is we could have many exchanges
22	If I'm interested in a very	22	that operate with each other in an equitable
23	specialized product, so if the decision is	23	way where there's nondiscrimination across
24	should I buy Tesla versus a different stock or	24	exchanges or I'm sorry. I'm reading back
	Page 159		Page 161
1	Page 159 something distinct, then I may have to only do	1	Page 161 your last statement. And then there would be
1 2	something distinct, then I may have to only do that on certain venues. Like, if I want to	2	your last statement. And then there would be another structure that could involve a smaller
	something distinct, then I may have to only do		your last statement. And then there would be another structure that could involve a smaller number of exchanges with interoperability.
2	something distinct, then I may have to only do that on certain venues. Like, if I want to buy a stock or a bond, for instance, that's a different venue.	2	your last statement. And then there would be another structure that could involve a smaller number of exchanges with interoperability.  So are you describing two scenarios in
2 3	something distinct, then I may have to only do that on certain venues. Like, if I want to buy a stock or a bond, for instance, that's a different venue.  So yeah, let me stop there.	2 3 4 5	your last statement. And then there would be another structure that could involve a smaller number of exchanges with interoperability.  So are you describing two scenarios in which you have interoperability, one with a
2 3 4 5 6	something distinct, then I may have to only do that on certain venues. Like, if I want to buy a stock or a bond, for instance, that's a different venue.  So yeah, let me stop there.  Q. To achieve optimal thickness, how many	2 3 4 5 6	your last statement. And then there would be another structure that could involve a smaller number of exchanges with interoperability.  So are you describing two scenarios in which you have interoperability, one with a lot of exchanges and one with fewer?
2 3 4 5 6 7	something distinct, then I may have to only do that on certain venues. Like, if I want to buy a stock or a bond, for instance, that's a different venue.  So yeah, let me stop there.  Q. To achieve optimal thickness, how many ad exchanges should there be?	2 3 4 5 6 7	your last statement. And then there would be another structure that could involve a smaller number of exchanges with interoperability.  So are you describing two scenarios in which you have interoperability, one with a lot of exchanges and one with fewer?  A. Right. What I'm trying to get at, to
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	something distinct, then I may have to only do that on certain venues. Like, if I want to buy a stock or a bond, for instance, that's a different venue.  So yeah, let me stop there.  Q. To achieve optimal thickness, how many ad exchanges should there be?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  Counsel, we're straying into the remedies portion of all of this. Can I understand how this bears on liability?  MR. RYBNICEK: His opinion is that the market is that Google has acted anticompetitively, and he can tell that because the market design is inefficient. I'm asking what the efficient design is. I'm not asking him how he would change Google. I'm asking him how many ad exchanges should there be to achieve his market principle of thickness.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	your last statement. And then there would be another structure that could involve a smaller number of exchanges with interoperability.  So are you describing two scenarios in which you have interoperability, one with a lot of exchanges and one with fewer?  A. Right. What I'm trying to get at, to answer your question, is to talk about what is the ideal structure. It's not as simple as saying the number of exchanges. The other dimensions of how the market is structured are relevant, like interoperability rules, and are we going to impose that each of the exchanges is revealing the same kind of information to participants about the transactions, so on and so forth. So I can't say should it be one or should it be ten without having more details like that.  Q. But you've determined that Google is acting anticompetitively because strike that.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	something distinct, then I may have to only do that on certain venues. Like, if I want to buy a stock or a bond, for instance, that's a different venue.  So yeah, let me stop there.  Q. To achieve optimal thickness, how many ad exchanges should there be?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  Counsel, we're straying into the remedies portion of all of this. Can I understand how this bears on liability?  MR. RYBNICEK: His opinion is that the market is that Google has acted anticompetitively, and he can tell that because the market design is inefficient. I'm asking what the efficient design is. I'm not asking him how he would change Google. I'm asking him how many ad exchanges should there be to achieve his market principle of thickness.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	your last statement. And then there would be another structure that could involve a smaller number of exchanges with interoperability.  So are you describing two scenarios in which you have interoperability, one with a lot of exchanges and one with fewer?  A. Right. What I'm trying to get at, to answer your question, is to talk about what is the ideal structure. It's not as simple as saying the number of exchanges. The other dimensions of how the market is structured are relevant, like interoperability rules, and are we going to impose that each of the exchanges is revealing the same kind of information to participants about the transactions, so on and so forth. So I can't say should it be one or should it be ten without having more details like that.  Q. But you've determined that Google is acting anticompetitively because strike that.

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1	for gains from trade that do not exist during	1	determine their venues. And ideally, they
2	the time period of my report because	2	have full information to make those decisions
3	participants are not able to easily access	3	that reflect their interests in the best
4	different sources of demand on the publisher	4	possible way.
5	side and advertisers are not easily able to	5	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
6	access different publishers because of the	6	Q. So you're not saying that a publisher
7	fragmentation and other things that I talk	7	has to use multiple exchanges; is that fair?
8	about in my report.	8	A. Yes.
9	Q. So again, I mean, you said the	9	Q. So it's perfectly fine for a publisher
10	fragmentation. That would suggest the	10	to choose to use AdX and only AdX?
11	consolidation would help thickness; is that	11	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
12	fair?	12	A. It depends under the circumstances
13	A. It depends on how things are	13	whether they make that choice. So if you
14	consolidated. So if we have consolidation in	14	know, as I describe it, it's a Hobson's
15	which if you use a preferred partner, you get	15	choice. It's a choice that's truly not a
16	a discount but if you're using a nonpreferred	16	choice when if you are trying to, as a
17	partner, you're charged more, it's not obvious	17	publisher, access demand and the only way you
18	to me that consolidation in and of itself is	18	can access Google Ads' demand is by using AdX
19	sufficient to increase thickness.	19	it's preventing the publisher from realizing
20	I could consolidate and say either you	20	certain matches. So I would say that's a bad
21	and I trade or everyone in this room trades,	21	market design.
22	but if everyone in this room is who is not	22	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
23	wearing a blue suit is trading, we're going to	23	Q. Do you know how many advertisers is on
24	tax them 50 percent. Even though that's a	24	Google Ads' multihome?
	Page 163		Page 165
1	consolidated market, I don't necessarily think	1	A. Right off the top of my head, no, I
2	that would be a thick market and a market that	2	don't.
3	would realize the surplus maximization.	3	Q. Are you familiar with the concept of
4	Q. Would kind of an ideal thick market,	4	multihoming?
5	do all the exchanges need to have access to	5	A. Yes.
6	all the demand and supply?	6	Q. What's the concept of multihoming?
7	A. In the hypothetical ideal, the market	7	A. Multihoming is when you transact on
8	design ideal, it should be possible for	8	more than one platform. Google Ads' demand is
9	participants to find their best matches on	9	exclusive to AdX.
10	both sides. So those that would be the	10	Q. Do advertisers using Google Ads use
11	what I would aspire to, yes.	11	other buying tools?
12	Q. So matches that are available on AdX	12	A. That's certainly possible.
13	should also be available on multiple other ad	13	Q. You don't know?
14	exchanges? Is that your view of the market	14	A. Right off the top of my head, the
15	design?	15	number who do that, I don't know.
16	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	16	Q. As part of your analysis, you're not
17	A. The participants in the market should	17	aware of whether advertisers use
18	be able to make those decisions themselves.	18	advertisers using Google Ads also use other
19	So if it turns out there's a venue that the	19	buying tools?
20	advertisers and the publishers prefer for	20	A. No, I am aware that that occurs. What
21	various reasons, maybe the quality of ads that	21	I don't know off the top of my head is the
22	are transacted in that venue are somehow	22	fraction of the market that multihomes.
23	better or different, then I believe that	23	Q. And if it was is your analysis the
24	participants should have the free choices to	24	same if the fraction that multihomes is 5
- '	Participanto situata nave die nee enotees to		same it the fraction that matthemes is J

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	Page 166		Page 168
1	percent versus 75 percent?	1	says, Who's willing to trade with this
2	A. The analysis about Google Ads is that	2	particular buyer?
3	Google Ads is exclusive to AdX. So if I'm an	3	And so if I use a buying tool, I want
4	advertiser who wants to be able to find	4	to be able to find the best possible matches
5	trading partners on AdX, then I'm unable to do	5	from that buying tool. And right now, that
6	that without the Google Ads tool. So that's	6	buying tool, if it's not Google Ads, is not
7	bad for market efficiency because we're	7	able to access AdX demand.
8	getting in the way of potential matches	8	Q. But why do you get to dictate who a
9	forming.	9	buying tool transacts with?
10	Now, the kind of real-world evidence	10	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
11	here is difficult to process because the	11	A. I'm diagnosing the problems with the
12	information that advertisers have to make	12	current structure from the market design lens
13	those choices, as I discuss in my report, is	13	that I have. So it would be better for a
14	confounded by many of the conducts in this	14	buying tool to be able to, if it were truly
15	case. So whether I decide to multihome or	15	representing the interests of the buyers, look
16	not, if I'm doing experiments on where am I	16	for transactions that are best for those
17	going to get better matches because of, say,	17	buyers. And the current structure does not
18	inflation from certain Google conducts,	18	allow those buyers using a non-Google tool to
19	changing bids, et cetera, that information is	19	access AdX.
20	difficult to process and make informed choices	20	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
21	about.	21	Q. And the buyers continue to use AdX
22	Q. With all due respect, I think the	22	excuse me Google Ads?
23	most of that answer was not responsive, but	23	A. Buyers use Google Ads. That's a true
24	I'm going to try again	24	statement.
24		24	
1	Page 167 A. Okay.	1	Page 169
2	Q which is advertisers using Google	2	Q. And are you aware of well, strike that.
3	Ads also use other buying tools; is that your	3 4	Do your students, can they take classes at Harvard?
4	understanding?		
5	A. Yes.	5	A. MIT students can take classes at
6	Q. And so they can reach transactions	6	Harvard, yes.
7	with other exchanges using other buying tools;	7	Q. Can they take classes at NYU?
8	is that correct?	8	A. As far as I know, yes.
9	A. Yes.	9	Q. As part of their admission into MIT?
10	Q. And that is a form of market	10	A. I mean, I have students who have come
11	thickness, correct?	11	to MIT with several semesters of advanced
12	A. It depends on the terms in which they	12	mathematics classes at NYU.
13	can reach those other transactions. So if I	13	Q. Let me try it this way. Can a Harvard
14	want to reach transactions on AdX, I can't do	14	student not admitted into MIT take your course
15	it on the buying side unless I'm using Google	15	at MIT?
16	Ads because Google Ads is exclusive to AdX.	16	A. We have an arrangement with Harvard,
17	Q. But why does why do other buying	17	and MIT that allows that, yes.
18	tools need to have access to AdX?	18	Q. Can every university send their
19	A. The buying tools should be	19	students to your to take a class with
20	representing the interest of buyers. So a	20	you?
21	buying tool should be furthering the	21	A. No.
22	opportunity of a buyer to find potential	22	Q. And why is that?
23	trading partners. And so a way a buying tool	23	A. They weren't admitted. There's no
24	does that is by looking out in the market and	24	arrangement between MIT and the other

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1	universities.	1	often does, the markets must offer
2	Q. Wouldn't it be a thicker market, so to	2	participants incentives to reveal some of what
3	speak, if all students could take your class?	3	they know."
4	A. I mean, I'm not a buyer or a seller.	4	So we have safety at several levels in
5	I don't see myself as a professor that's	5	the open web display advertising exchange
6	selling something. So, I mean, this is why	6	market as well as the other markets here. One
7	some of my colleagues write textbooks, because	7	involves "How should you bid in an auction?"
8	they're able to expand their reach.	8	And so in my report, I talk about Google's
9	Q. But why don't you allow somebody from	9	auction manipulations, making it challenging
10	the University of North Carolina to attend	10	for participants to know how to bid in an
11	your classes?	11	auction because several of those auction
12	A. As actually	12	manipulations have not been disclosed.
13	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	13	For instance, reserve price
14	A. As a matter of fact, if there's	14	optimization was in effect for over a year.
15	someone who shows up at MIT this is	15	And in my review of the record, I've seen,
16	happening right now, this fall who wants to	16	say Google product manager
17	audit my class, I allow them to sit in my		say Google product manager
18	class, and I have several auditors taking my		. So if
19	class right now. I don't even know what	19	I'm a publisher trying to decide what reserve
20	university they're from, but it's a way for me	20	price I should set, if Google is overriding
21	to expand my reach and reach those students,	21	that choice, I would say that's not an example
22	which I think is good.	22	of a safe environment for the publisher to
23	Now, I am employed by MIT, so MIT has	23	reveal what reserve price is in their best
24	certain rules about whether those students are	24	interest.
	D 171		P. 170
1	Page 171	1	Page 173
1 2	able to get credit without having to pay	1 2	Another example of something that gets
2	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of	2	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction
2 3	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me	2 3	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the
2 3 4	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I	2 3 4	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing
2 3 4 5	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for	2 3 4 5	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.
2 3 4 5 6	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for my educational mission as a professor, to	2 3 4 5 6	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.  So an advertiser whose bids are being
2 3 4 5 6 7	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for my educational mission as a professor, to teach as many students as possible.	2 3 4 5 6 7	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.  So an advertiser whose bids are being manipulated would potentially behave
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for my educational mission as a professor, to teach as many students as possible.  Q. But they don't get a credit; is that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.  So an advertiser whose bids are being manipulated would potentially behave differently. They would potentially learn
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for my educational mission as a professor, to teach as many students as possible.  Q. But they don't get a credit; is that true?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.  So an advertiser whose bids are being manipulated would potentially behave differently. They would potentially learn about their different bidding strategies had
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for my educational mission as a professor, to teach as many students as possible.  Q. But they don't get a credit; is that true?  A. Yes, as far as I understand. If you're not registered at MIT for a course, you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.  So an advertiser whose bids are being manipulated would potentially behave differently. They would potentially learn about their different bidding strategies had they known that their bids were being inflated or deflated by Google's system. So that
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for my educational mission as a professor, to teach as many students as possible.  Q. But they don't get a credit; is that true?  A. Yes, as far as I understand. If you're not registered at MIT for a course, you don't get credit.  Q. Well, that's what I was getting at. Thank you.  A. Okay.  Q. The second principle is safety. Can you tell me how you apply that principle?  A. Yes. So the definition of "safety" that I have in my report is the following: "It must be safe. It must be the case that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.  So an advertiser whose bids are being manipulated would potentially behave differently. They would potentially learn about their different bidding strategies had they known that their bids were being inflated or deflated by Google's system. So that advertiser would not think of the system as a safe system.  The third example is Google's conduct vis-a-vis Dynamic Revenue Share, Version 1, which market participants don't have enough information to figure out whether their bid will be in the region in which Google converts the auction essentially to a first-price format, where the advertiser has to pay their
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for my educational mission as a professor, to teach as many students as possible.  Q. But they don't get a credit; is that true?  A. Yes, as far as I understand. If you're not registered at MIT for a course, you don't get credit.  Q. Well, that's what I was getting at. Thank you.  A. Okay.  Q. The second principle is safety. Can you tell me how you apply that principle?  A. Yes. So the definition of "safety" that I have in my report is the following: "It must be safe. It must be the case that participants who have been brought together	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.  So an advertiser whose bids are being manipulated would potentially behave differently. They would potentially learn about their different bidding strategies had they known that their bids were being inflated or deflated by Google's system. So that advertiser would not think of the system as a safe system.  The third example is Google's conduct vis-a-vis Dynamic Revenue Share, Version 1, which market participants don't have enough information to figure out whether their bid will be in the region in which Google converts the auction essentially to a first-price format, where the advertiser has to pay their bid. In that region, the advertiser would
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	able to get credit without having to pay tuition and stuff. But I even give some of those students shadow grades. If they ask me to write a recommendation letter for them, I also do that because I think that's good for my educational mission as a professor, to teach as many students as possible.  Q. But they don't get a credit; is that true?  A. Yes, as far as I understand. If you're not registered at MIT for a course, you don't get credit.  Q. Well, that's what I was getting at. Thank you.  A. Okay.  Q. The second principle is safety. Can you tell me how you apply that principle?  A. Yes. So the definition of "safety" that I have in my report is the following: "It must be safe. It must be the case that participants who have been brought together	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Another example of something that gets in the way of safety is the Bernanke auction manipulation wherein Google is changing the ads submitted by bidders and not disclosing that to market participants.  So an advertiser whose bids are being manipulated would potentially behave differently. They would potentially learn about their different bidding strategies had they known that their bids were being inflated or deflated by Google's system. So that advertiser would not think of the system as a safe system.  The third example is Google's conduct vis-a-vis Dynamic Revenue Share, Version 1, which market participants don't have enough information to figure out whether their bid will be in the region in which Google converts the auction essentially to a first-price format, where the advertiser has to pay their bid. In that region, the advertiser would

44 (Pages 170 - 173)

	D 174		D 17/
1	Page 174 information, in this case, their evaluation	1	Page 176 Like in the markets that I've been
2	for the slot.	2	involved in designing, we have information
3	So those are three places where	3	from the West Point example. There are
4	safety's showing up in my analysis.	4	videos upon videos describing exactly how the
5	Q. I guess, taking the last one first,	5	system works to clear that market. And that's
6	Dynamic Revenue Share, your concern related to	6	essential to ensure participants know how to
7	advertisers not knowing how Dynamic Revenue	7	react to the market-clearing rules.
8	Share adjusted publishers' floors?	8	So I believe an advertiser should know
9	Share adjusted paonishers moors.	9	what rules they're bidding into, yes, what the
10	(Stenographer clarification.)	10	rules of the auction are.
11	(Stellographer clarification.)	11	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
12	A. My understanding of Dynamic Revenue	12	Q. When you say "rules of the auction,"
13	Share is that it's changing the take rates in	13	that includes the take rate or the revenue
14	the auctions. And by changing the take rates	14	share?
15	in a way to steer activity to AdX, it creates	15	A. Correct, yes, because it affects their
16	incentives for advertisers to potentially	16	incentives. So we want to make it safe for
17	behave differently. And Google, as I talk	17	them to act on their confidential information.
18	about at length in my report and I can pull	18	That is their evaluation for the slot. But as
19	up some examples of that has not disclosed	19	a revenue share varies as a function of
20	that to advertisers.	20	what bids are submitted, that affects their
21	They also didn't disclose	21	optimal response, and advertisers should have
22	DRS Version 1 to publishers. So Paragraph	22	the opportunity to best respond with as much
23	188, I talk about "For DRS V1, AdX	23	information as possible.
24	dynamically decreased its take rate to clear	24	Q. Have you done an analysis of the
24		24	
	D 177		
	Page 175		Page 177
1	more impressions while making sure that its	1	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?
2	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent.	2	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So
2 3	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent. However, Google never disclosed this conduct	2 3	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So I can point you to Section B, page 69.
2 3 4	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent. However, Google never disclosed this conduct to advertisers or publishers who sell or buy	2 3 4	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So I can point you to Section B, page 69.  Q. Can you tell me whether it benefited
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2 3 4 5 6	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent. However, Google never disclosed this conduct to advertisers or publishers who sell or buy impressions."  And there's documents between Google	2 3 4 5 6	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So I can point you to Section B, page 69.  Q. Can you tell me whether it benefited or harmed publishers overall based on your analysis?
2 3 4 5	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent. However, Google never disclosed this conduct to advertisers or publishers who sell or buy impressions."	2 3 4 5 6 7	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So I can point you to Section B, page 69.  Q. Can you tell me whether it benefited or harmed publishers overall based on your analysis?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 2 13	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent. However, Google never disclosed this conduct to advertisers or publishers who sell or buy impressions."  And there's documents between Google staff  So that creates an environment that's not safe for participants to behave in. BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. And it's your view that advertisers	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So I can point you to Section B, page 69.  Q. Can you tell me whether it benefited or harmed publishers overall based on your analysis?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. My starting point for that question is the fact that Google did this and did not disclose. It suggests to me that it benefited Google. And had advertisers known about DRS, they would potentially behave differently. So understanding how they would behave
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2 3 4 5 6 7 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent. However, Google never disclosed this conduct to advertisers or publishers who sell or buy impressions."  And there's documents between Google staff  So that creates an environment that's not safe for participants to behave in.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. And it's your view that advertisers should always know what the publisher-side tool take rate is?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. In a transparent market, advertisers should have information that allows them to bid optimally. So in the case of DRS, if the take rate is dynamically adjusted in a way	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So I can point you to Section B, page 69.  Q. Can you tell me whether it benefited or harmed publishers overall based on your analysis?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. My starting point for that question is the fact that Google did this and did not disclose. It suggests to me that it benefited Google. And had advertisers known about DRS, they would potentially behave differently. So understanding how they would behave different would be important to understand whether they benefited from this or not.  But, you know, if you think about an advertiser whose bid is now cleared on AdX because of DRS, that advertiser might have gotten a better deal elsewhere. The publisher whose ad is now being sold on AdX, thanks to
2 3 4 5 6 7 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent. However, Google never disclosed this conduct to advertisers or publishers who sell or buy impressions."  And there's documents between Google staff  So that creates an environment that's not safe for participants to behave in.  BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. And it's your view that advertisers should always know what the publisher-side tool take rate is?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. In a transparent market, advertisers should have information that allows them to bid optimally. So in the case of DRS, if the take rate is dynamically adjusted in a way that affects the incentives of advertisers,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So I can point you to Section B, page 69.  Q. Can you tell me whether it benefited or harmed publishers overall based on your analysis?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. My starting point for that question is the fact that Google did this and did not disclose. It suggests to me that it benefited Google. And had advertisers known about DRS, they would potentially behave differently. So understanding how they would behave different would be important to understand whether they benefited from this or not.  But, you know, if you think about an advertiser whose bid is now cleared on AdX because of DRS, that advertiser might have gotten a better deal elsewhere. The publisher whose ad is now being sold on AdX, thanks to DRS, might have gotten different terms
2 3 4 5 6 7 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	more impressions while making sure that its average take rate did not go below 19 percent. However, Google never disclosed this conduct to advertisers or publishers who sell or buy impressions."  And there's documents between Google staff  So that creates an environment that's not safe for participants to behave in. BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. And it's your view that advertisers should always know what the publisher-side tool take rate is?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. In a transparent market, advertisers should have information that allows them to bid optimally. So in the case of DRS, if the take rate is dynamically adjusted in a way that affects the incentives of advertisers, they should be aware of that. That's a core	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	effect of DRS on the ad tech market?  A. I have discussed DRS in my report. So I can point you to Section B, page 69.  Q. Can you tell me whether it benefited or harmed publishers overall based on your analysis?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. My starting point for that question is the fact that Google did this and did not disclose. It suggests to me that it benefited Google. And had advertisers known about DRS, they would potentially behave differently. So understanding how they would behave different would be important to understand whether they benefited from this or not.  But, you know, if you think about an advertiser whose bid is now cleared on AdX because of DRS, that advertiser might have gotten a better deal elsewhere. The publisher whose ad is now being sold on AdX, thanks to DRS, might have gotten different terms elsewhere. So those are the kind of possible
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	Page 178		Page 180
1	there's this debit mechanism, which makes	1	DRS?
2	things even more complicated for participants	2	A. I'm not sure that question is kind of
3	to understand how the rules work with DRS v1	3	the question of my analysis here. My concern
4	for reducing the take rate.	4	with DRS is that publishers were not able to
5	With v2, we're sometimes charging a	5	choose that they wanted this feature or not.
6	higher take rate to publishers. So there will	6	Q. That's fine. I appreciate that's not
7	be instances where publishers are potentially	7	a concern of your analysis.
8	harmed by the higher take rate. So these are	8	A. Yeah.
9	the types of things that can happen.	9	Q. I'm asking if you know. If you don't
10	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	10	know, that's fine because it's not part of
11	Q. You just listed things that could	11	your analysis. I'm asking do you know if
12	happen, and you identified there being	12	publishers came out better or worse off as a
13	potential scenarios in which parties could or	13	result of DRS?
14	could not be harmed. I asked you a different	14	A. I mean, what I've talked about in my
15	question, which is have you done an analysis	15	report are examples of publishers expressing
16	of whether publishers overall are harmed by	16	confusion about DRS. So whether they're
17	DRS?	17	harmed or not, we'd have to look at the
18	A. The fact that publishers do not have	18	evidence for that. And without publishers
19	the choice with DRS v1 is in and of itself	19	knowing exactly what DRS is, I would be very
20	evidence that they were harmed, that they	20	skeptical as to what that evidence is.
21	didn't have the opportunity to turn it on or	21	And we'd also need to know what their
22	off with v1.	22	outside options were. Where else would their
23	Q. Even if they made more money?	23	inventory potentially have transacted? Would
24	A. They didn't have the choice. Whether	24	it have been better for them to engage in a
	Page 179		Page 181
1	they made more money, one would need to know	1	different type of transaction?
2	what would have happened to those publishers	2	Go ahead.
3	on other, you know, exchanges, et cetera, and	3	Q. Is it your testimony that you cannot
4	publishers would need to have full information	4	determine whether or not publishers are better
5	about how DRS versus a world without DRS	5	or worse off as a result of DRS?
6	affects their overall revenue. So they didn't	6	A. What I've looked at is the fact that
7	have that choice. They were forced. It	7	publishers did not have information about
8	wasn't disclosed that DRS 1 was taking place.	8	DRS's existence and could not make a choice.
9	Q. Whether they had a choice or not	9	My kind of base instinct is publishers are,
10	doesn't tell you if they made more money or	10	you know, the folks who should figure out
11	less money versus the but-for world,	11	whether they want, you know, DRS or not. They
12	correct?	12	are in the best position to make that
13	A. Yeah. But your question earlier was	13	decision, not the exchange operator.
14	about harm. So the fact that they did not	14	Q. I guess I'm still asking the question
15	have a choice is, you know, I think,	15	of it sounds like the answer is no, but
16	preventing them from being able to figure out	16	have you done an analysis to determine whether
17	whether this was good for them, exercising the	17	publishers are better or worse off as a result
18	freedom to choose, which is an important	18	of DRS?
19	consideration in competitive markets. So it's	19	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
20	possible some publishers got some benefit;	20	A. My analysis, using the principles of
21	some publishers on particular auctions got	21	DRS, the fact that the take rate is
22	lower benefits.	22	dynamically adjusted would show that some
23	Q. It's fair to say you don't know how	23	publishers might have benefited in some
24	publishers came out overall as a result of	24	situations and other publishers may not have.
7.4	pasinging summe out overall as a result of		situations and other paonishers may not have.

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	Page 182		Page 184
1	But publishers did not have the information to	1	are not able to obey the principles of market
2	make the informed choice as to whether they	2	design. They don't have safety in making
3	wanted to do this or not.	3	their choices about reserve prices.
4	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	4	On top of that, with both of these
5	Q. So we're getting closer.	5	conducts, DRS and RPO, Google is throttling
6	A. Okay.	6	these conducts, making it intentionally
7	Q. Some benefited. Some may not have.	7	difficult for publishers to learn how to
8	Overall, do you know if publishers	8	behave vis-a-vis these conducts. So with
9	were worse or better off financially as a	9	reserve price optimization, I think I would
10	result of DRS?	10	trust a publisher to figure out what's the
11	A. It's a very difficult I mean, I'll	11	right reserve price for them, not an exchange
12	go back to what we were talking about a second	12	who wants to increase the amount of revenue
13	ago. What we need to do to answer that	13	that they can generate.
14	question is we need to say, Let's not put	14	MR. CHANG: Counsel,
15	Bernanke. Let's not put a lot of the other	15	understanding you have somewhere you want to
16	conducts here, reserve price optimization, and	16	
17		17	go, whenever is a good time, you let me know if we can take a break.
18	look at an experiment where there is DRS and	18	
	there's not DRS, and look at publisher yields		MR. RYBNICEK: We'll try to wrap
19	in those environments compared to what	19	this up.
20	publishers would have done if there was no	20	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
21	DRS. And so that analysis is not in my report	21	Q. But is it correct to say you have not
22	because these conducts are all overlapping,	22	done a you have not quantified where the
23	right? So it's difficult to ascribe a	23	publishers are financially better or worse off
24	particular publisher's revenue, you know, in a	24	as a result of RPO?
	Page 183		Page 185
1	particular setting to one specific conduct in	1	A. My analysis is based on the incentives
2	an empirical matter.	2	that RPO creates. And looking at RPO versus
3	So that's why I retreat back to the	3	not is challenging because of these
4	theoretical incentive underlying DRS. And as	4	overlapping conducts. So to get to an
5	I said, DRS is steering transactions to AdX.	5	empirical answer like that, I didn't feel the
6	That might have helped some publishers and	6	need to do that because of these overlapping
7	hurt others.	7	conducts. So that's why I'm talking about the
8	Q. I'm going to try the same thing with	8	incentives that RPO has placed on publishers
9	RPO and Bernanke. And if we can do it faster,	9	and how it's taken away publisher choice to
10	that would be great, but we'll get it we'll	10	choose a reserve price.
11	do it however we have to.	11	Q. But as a DRS, some publishers could be
12	RPO. Are publishers better or worse	12	worse off; some publishers could be better
13	off as a whole as a result of RPO?	13	off? Is that your opinion?
14	A. Publishers set reserve prices for many	14	A. In certain auctions, yes.
15	reasons. RPO is overriding their ability to	15	Q. Bernanke. Have you quantified whether
16	set reserve prices and learn from the	16	advertisers are made better or worse off as a
17	different reserve prices that they've set. So	17	result of Bernanke?
18	RPO is harming publishers from being able to	18	A. Bernanke, again, is a conduct that was
19	have control over how they want to sell their	19	not disclosed to participants. So publishers
20	inventory.	20	are in the best position to realize to
21	In particular, publishers had no	21	determine for themselves whether they want to
22	information that RPO is taking place, at least	22	be the recipient of bids that were manipulated
		1	÷
23	in the early year and a half after RPO was	23	by Bernanke and, likewise, maybe the

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	Page 186		Page 188
1	that. Bernanke was not disclosed either to	1	A. Well, I'm relying on the incentives
2	publishers or advertisers.	2	that Bernanke placed on market participants,
3	So by virtue of the fact that it's not	3	the fact that Bernanke is not disclosed to
4	being disclosed to the participants, one	4	market participants, and that's the basis for
5	wonders why the Google is doing these	5	my views about Bernanke.
6	things. If it's supposedly to benefit	6	Q. You said this is based on your
7	publishers and advertisers, I would have	7	views are based on the fact that Bernanke
8	expected Google to shout that from the	8	wasn't disclosed. Is anything that's not
9	rooftops, "We're doing this to help you guys,"	9	disclosed inefficient or anticompetitive?
10	but that's not what I see in the record,	10	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
11	what's any signs of that in the record.	11	MR. RYBNICEK: Strike that.
12		12	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
		13	Q. Is anything that is not disclosed
		14	inefficient?
		15	A. As an abstract matter, the extreme
		16	case that we had to look at specific
17	And I have the direct quote in my report. So	17	context
18	that's where I have to go now, back to the	18	Q. Any optimization that's not disclosed
19	incentive.	19	is inefficient?
20	What Bernanke is doing is manipulating	20	A. That same answer as previously. We
21	bids so as to drive more traffic to the ad	21	need to talk about what the optimization is.
22	exchange AdX exchange. And what that is	22	If the optimization is taking traffic and
23	allowing for is the possibility of mismatch.	23	steering it all to AdX versus a different
24	So there are certain advertisers who, because	24	exchange, then that's going to create some
24	So there are certain advertisers who, because	24	exchange, then that's going to create some
	Page 187		Page 189
1	of Bernanke, are getting matched to publishers	1	inefficiency.
2	who would not have been matched otherwise.	2	Q. With all due respect, this is starting
3	And that's all in service of increasing	3	to get a little
4	revenue on AdX and making you know, having		You said that Bernanke was inefficient
5	these adverse effects for publishers.	5	because it wasn't disclosed.
6	So in particular instances, to get to	6	A. As well as the fact that the
7	the specifics of your question, there can be	7	incentives of the Bernanke system generate
8	some publishers who have benefited from	8	mismatches because it's manipulating the bids
9	Bernanke.	9	that advertisers are submitting, resulting in
10	Now, Bernanke was a program that was	10	some advertisers being matched to some
11	happening on average, so sometimes there was	11	publishers who wouldn't have been matched but
12	subsidization. Sometimes there was deflation.	12	for the manipulation.
13	So I'm not sure that that in my review of	13	Q. But you don't know whether or not that
14	the record, that has been implemented in a	14	was to their benefit or detriment?
15	consistent way. So there can be sometimes	15	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
16	where you lucked out, sometimes where you did	16	A. In some cases, it may have led to a
17	not, and for likewise, for advertisers.	17	match form that wouldn't have formed. In
18	Q. But you haven't done an analysis to	18	other cases, it may have led to mismatches.
19	determine whether or not advertisers, as a	19	And my view is that publishers and advertisers
20	whole, were better or worse off as a result of	20	are in the best position to determine for
21	Bernanke?	21	themselves whether this conduct is good for
22	A. My analysis is a theoretical analysis,	22	them or not. And they did not have adequate
1		23	information to make those decisions because of
23	so is that what you're asking about?	23	illiorination to make those decisions because of

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advertiser to get accurate information on the Page 191 conducts and the fact that they are hortotted. So you can get an estimate, but the question is it an accurate estimate?  Teach way.  advertiser to get accurate information on their POI.  conducts and the fact that they are throttled. So you can get an estimate, but the question is it it an accurate estimate?  A. My opinion is advertisers get charged an amount, so they can observe that.  BYMR. RYBNICEK:  2 their POI.  Con investment for their ad purchasees?  5 Google Ads to a but-for world that is undefined.  1 I'm asking do Google Ads' advertisers know how much they're paying and what they're getting in return?  A. Google Ads' advertisers know how much they're paying. That's, you know, billed them, so that is something they get to see.  Q. And what —  A. What they're getting in return — if  I'm advising an advertisers know how much they're paying. That's, you know, billed them, so that is something they get to see.  Q. And what —  A. What they're getting in return — if  I'm advising an advertiser's undefined.  I'm asking do Google Ads' advertisers know how much they're paying. That's, you know, billed them, so that is something they get to see.  Q. And what —  A. What they're getting in return — if  I'm advising an advertiser know how much they're paying. That's, you know, billed them, so that is something they get to see.  Q. And what —  A. What they're getting in return — if  I'm advising an advertiser know how much they're paying. That's, you know, billed them, so that is sould I have done something dufferently? And that's where these conducts aget in the way of Google advertisers team, the relevant question is should I have done something differently? And that's where these conducts aget in the way of Google advertisers team, the relevant question is should I have done something differently? And that's where these conducts aget in the way of Google advertisers being able to determine what is my optimal strategy. For instance.  So as a matter of arithmet		Page 190		Page 192
2	1		1	
Q. Is it your opinion that advertisers don't have a way of identifying their return on investment for their ad purchases? A. When Google is undertaking many different conducts simultaneously, like Bernanke, like reserve price optimization, like dynamic revenue sharing, and is doing it in a way that involves throttling, which is to understand the accuracy of the information that advertisers has, is compromised by these conducts.  Q. I'm going to try again. Can advertisers determine whether their return on investment through — strike that. Is it your opinion that advertisers cannot determine their return on investment them using Google Ads' bidding strategies as a result of Google's didding strategies as a result of Google's didding strategies as a result of Google's  Page 191 Conducts and the fact that they are hidden and not described and that they are hidden and amount, so they can observe that. Q. And they can observe that. Q. And they can understand the value of the rads, right? A. Google's advertisers get charged an amount, so they can observe that. Q. And they can observe that. Q. And they can understand the value of the ads that they've placed, correct? What they don't understand is — the relevant question is subgrose I were to do something different. What would have would experiment. They do do that is maybe they would deaverisers to diding tram say, Well, this is a particular auction promat. If I had shaded my bid one way or the  Q. Rut I making do Google Ads' advertisers would have bone much they're paying and what thety're getting in return?  A. Google Ads advertisers know how much they're getting in return?  A. Google Ads' advertisers know how much they're getting in return?  A. Google Ads' advertisers know how much they're getting in return?  A. What they're getting in return - if I'm advising an advertiser team, the relevant question is should I have done something different. What they are hidden and not described and that they are hidden and not described and that they are hidden and not described		-		_
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Page 191  1 conducts and the fact that they are hidden and not described and that they are throttled. So 2 you can get an estimate, but the question is is it an accurate estimate? 4 A. Google's advertisers get charged an amount, so they can observe that. 5 Q. And they can understand the value of the ads that they're placed, correct? 10 What they don't understand is the relevant question is suppose I were to do something different. What would have happened? Because a way a firm would try to do that is maybe they would experiment. They would have someone on their advertiser bidding the ads that If I had shaded my bid one way or the last is if I man advertiser that's selling products, that's an observable question. But the I that's an observable que				* * *
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team say, Well, this is a particular auction 18 allocation. This is what you were assigned. 19 format. If I had shaded my bid one way or the 19 Right? But I'm what I'm saying is, as an		-		
19 format. If I had shaded my bid one way or the 19 Right? But I'm what I'm saying is, as an		9		, ,
				-
				-
21 could expect. This is an amount of money that 21 should do, that's far from sufficient for				
22 I would have to pay. 22 figuring out what's the best way for me to				•
23 And thanks to Google's auction 23 sell advertise my products.				
24 manipulations, it is not easy for an 24 MR. RYBNICEK: Okay. We can				

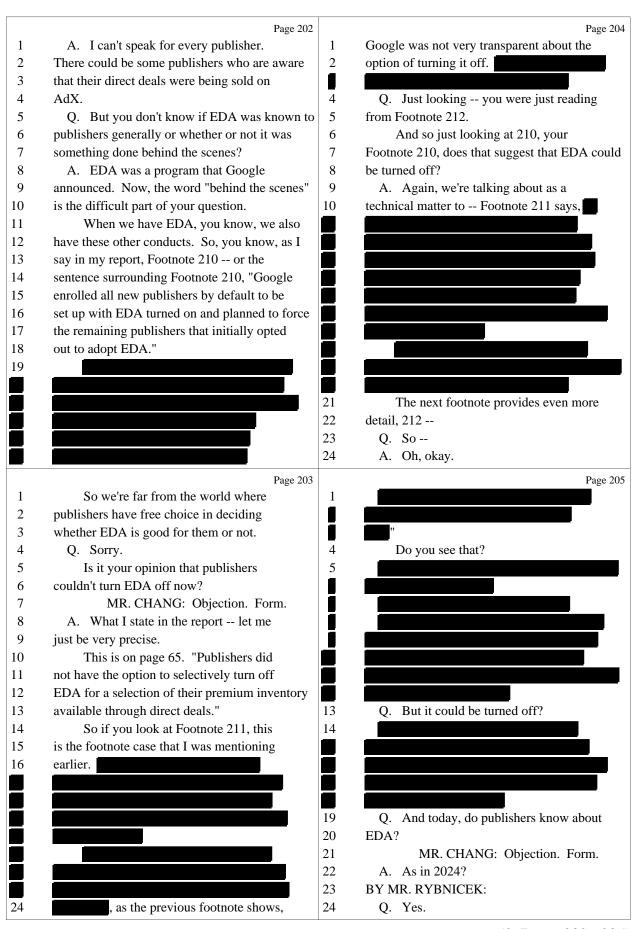
49 (Pages 190 - 193)

	Page 194		Page 19
1	take a break.	1	early on in medical school.
2	MR. CHANG: Okay.	2	So typically, four years of medical
3	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is	3	school. At the end of your second year, you
4	2:05. We're off the record.	4	would have Boston residents who were
5		5	approached by New York Presbyterian Hospital
6	(Recess taken from 2:05 p.m.	6	saying, I'm going to jump the gun. I'm going
7	to 2:25 p.m.)	7	to try to get ahead of all of my competitors
8	TWE WELL OF A DIVER WAY IN A	8	and get you to transact with me, get you to
9	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back	9	agree to work for me.
10	on the record. The time is 2:25.	10	And, you know, other places where the
11	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	11	timing of transactions is problematic in
12	Q. All right. I think you'll know what	12	market design could be things like when we do
13	my first question is, which is did you discuss	13	graduate school admissions. We have a rule
14	the substance of your deposition with your	14	that no student can be pressured to make a
15	counsel?	15	decision as to what graduate school they
16	MR. CHANG: Consistent with the	16	attend before April 15th. That's an agreement
17	expert stipulation, I instruct the witness not	17	that the American Council on Graduate
18	to answer.	18	Education has come to terms with to ensure
19	A. I'll follow the advice of counsel.	19	that participants have enough time and
20	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	20	information to make informed choices.
21	Q. Thank you.	21	And congestion is, in my report, this
22	So I think where we left off was on	22	market design principle. When I think about
23	page 16 now, which discusses or raises the	23	the sequential nature of dynamic allocation,
24	principle of congestion.	24	AdX is getting this opportunity to transact
	Page 195		Page 19
1	Can you explain to me how the market	1	inventory ahead of other potential sources of
2	design principle of congestion or overcoming	2	demand, and that is creating congestion
3	congestion is applied?	3	because it's the timing of transactions.
4	A. Congestion is the idea that market	4	They're getting to go quicker. They're
5	participants have enough time to make	5	getting to go earlier in the priority
6	satisfactory choices when faced with a variety	6	ordering.
7	of alternatives. So when Roth is talking	7	Q. And so your analysis of congestion is
8	about congestion, he's thinking about time as	8	limited to dynamic allocation?
9	a way of clearing the market and not price.	9	A. Let me look.
10	So let me start with Roth's formulation of	10	So enhanced dynamic allocation is also
11	congestion.	11	a setting where time is playing a role, you
12	The centralized marketplace that Roth	12	know, time in the sense of the jumping ahead
13	talks about a lot is the medical match, but he	13	of the rest of the market.
_		l	The opportunity to let's see. So
14	also talks about other settings where we see	14	The opportunity to let's see. So
		14 15	let me just look at the other conducts just to
14	also talks about other settings where we see		**
14 15	also talks about other settings where we see markets where we have things like exploding	15	let me just look at the other conducts just to
14 15 16	also talks about other settings where we see markets where we have things like exploding offers, offers where someone gets to make you an offer ahead of someone else, and, as a	15 16	let me just look at the other conducts just to refresh my memory.  (Witness reviews document.)
14 15 16 17	also talks about other settings where we see markets where we have things like exploding offers, offers where someone gets to make you an offer ahead of someone else, and, as a participant, you have to decide should I take	15 16 17	let me just look at the other conducts just to refresh my memory.  (Witness reviews document.)  Those are the two main, dynamic
14 15 16 17 18	also talks about other settings where we see markets where we have things like exploding offers, offers where someone gets to make you an offer ahead of someone else, and, as a participant, you have to decide should I take the offer, or should I wait?	15 16 17 18	let me just look at the other conducts just to refresh my memory.  (Witness reviews document.)  Those are the two main, dynamic allocation and enhanced dynamic allocation.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	also talks about other settings where we see markets where we have things like exploding offers, offers where someone gets to make you an offer ahead of someone else, and, as a participant, you have to decide should I take the offer, or should I wait?  And that's in several real-life	15 16 17 18 19 20	let me just look at the other conducts just to refresh my memory.  (Witness reviews document.)  Those are the two main, dynamic allocation and enhanced dynamic allocation.  Q. And maybe say explain to me how
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	also talks about other settings where we see markets where we have things like exploding offers, offers where someone gets to make you an offer ahead of someone else, and, as a participant, you have to decide should I take the offer, or should I wait?  And that's in several real-life markets, that's what was the genesis of	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	let me just look at the other conducts just to refresh my memory.  (Witness reviews document.)  Those are the two main, dynamic allocation and enhanced dynamic allocation.  Q. And maybe say explain to me how enhanced dynamic allocation creates more
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	also talks about other settings where we see markets where we have things like exploding offers, offers where someone gets to make you an offer ahead of someone else, and, as a participant, you have to decide should I take the offer, or should I wait?  And that's in several real-life	15 16 17 18 19 20	let me just look at the other conducts just to refresh my memory.  (Witness reviews document.)  Those are the two main, dynamic allocation and enhanced dynamic allocation.  Q. And maybe say explain to me how

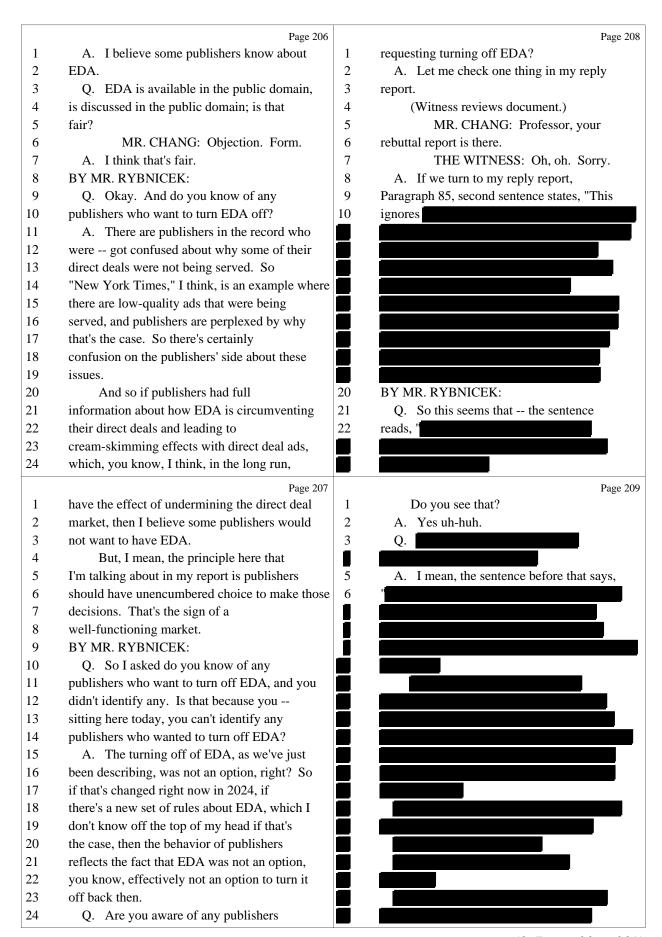
50 (Pages 194 - 197)

	Page 198		Page 200
1	from directly negotiated deals that publishers	1	You know, the example in my mind is
2	may have had with advertisers. So it's like a	2	always the example of a new Marvel movie and a
3	medical residency program coming early and	3	direct deal that, say, "The New York Times"
4	saying you have to you have the opportunity	4	might have with Marvel Studios to take over
5	to transact with me when you don't have full	5	the entire screen and say, Here is
6	information about what your other alternatives	6	Spider-Man 2. And so there can be many
7	would have been and whether that is good for	7	reasons why "The New York Times" would prefer
8	you or not.	8	to show that ad over whatever quality ad they
9	So there's a close parallel to using	9	would get from AdX.
10	time as a way to contract the priority	10	Q. But you, I think, have said a few
11	prioritization in enhanced dynamic allocation	11	times now that you trust publishers to make
12	is not giving market participants the means to	12	the decisions that are best for them; is that
13	transact their direct inventory in a way that	13	right?
14	they would like to.	14	A. That is my my default, yes.
15	Q. Is enhanced dynamic allocation a	15	Q. So if EDA was something that
16	feature that publishers can opt in to and out	16	publishers could opt in to or out of and they
17	of?	17	chose to opt in to it, you trust that that
18	A. It's my understanding that the only	18	must be beneficial to publishers?
19	way you could opt out of enhanced dynamic	19	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
20	allocation is by not participating on AdX. So	20	A. I think you're describing, if I've
21	de facto, it's very hard to opt out of	21	understood your question correctly, a
22	enhanced dynamic allocation.	22	hypothetical world.
23	Q. And what's your understanding	23	As I just said, publishers and let
24	what's the purpose of enhanced dynamic	24	me just read from my report here on page 65.
		2-1	
1	Page 199 allocation?	1	Page 201 "Publishers did not have the option to
2	A. I believe Google is trying to get an	2	selectively turn off EDA for a selection of
3	opportunity to transact ahead of direct deals	3	their premium inventory available through
4	for certain advertisers on AdX. So the	4	direct deals."
5	purpose of EDA, from the perspective of Google	5	Q. But if publishers were able to turn
6	AdX, is to have more transactions occur on AdX	6	off EDA, your opinion would be different; is
7	where they can get a share of the revenue	7	that fair?
8	compared to, you know, the alternative that	8	A. If publishers had full information
9	publishers would have for direct deals.	9	about what EDA was and, you know, there's no
10	Q. Do you understand that if Google	10	other ongoing conduct that they have full
11	-	11	information about, then Google could offer a
12	serves an AdX ad through enhanced dynamic	12	
	allocation, it has a higher value to the		choice where there's no friction, so no
13	publisher than the direct deal?	13	default effects, no inertia, publishers are
14	A. As a matter of the price?	14	fully informed about what EDA is. Then
15	Q. As a matter of the revenue received to	15	publishers would be in the best position to
16	the publisher.	16	make that decision whether they want to enable
17	A. Right. In enhanced dynamic	17	EDA or not.
18	allocation, the ad would be served via AdX if	18	Q. I just want to make sure we're talking
19	it were at a price that's higher than the	19	about the same thing.
20	direct deal. But there could be other reasons	20	Is it your opinion that publishers
21	why advertisers have direct deals having to do	21	don't know about EDA?
22	with ad quality. So, as I write in my report,	22	A. My opinion, no, is that publishers did
23	the direct deal inventory is often high-value	23	not have the option to turn off EDA.
24	inventory.	24	Q. But they are aware of EDA?

51 (Pages 198 - 201)



52 (Pages 202 - 205)



53 (Pages 206 - 209)

Page 210 Q. So you mentioned DA and EDA. Any other aspects of ad tech that you've analyzed under the reduced congestion element principle of market design? market. A. Let me just go back to my list of the conducts. So my report has -- and one place that touches on the congestion topic involves UPR, unified reserve price, unified pricing rules. So Professor Milgrom talks about the possibility of postauction discounts as a substitute for UPR, and I don't believe that is an adequate substitute for UPR because it's postauction. The ones we introduced that were post were back to the timing of transactions. So arguing that postauction discounts are an effective replacement to UPR is something I don't agree with because postauction discounts are -- can be clunky, much like the concern for congestion. Q. Can you explain to me how -- what you understand UPR to require? A. UPR is the requirement of publishers Page 211 to set the same reserve price across different demand sources. 

is not a market design principle we've talked about, I don't think.

Page 212

A. Choice is inherently linked to efficiency. If I have a restricted number of choices, I'm not able to do what's most efficient for me as a participant in the market

If we go back to our earlier discussion of the definition of efficiency from microeconomics and the relationship to competitive markets, an agent in a competitive model is maximizing their utility. They are doing what's best in an unconstrained way. They're only constrained by their budget set.

So when we restrict choice, that's core to the inefficiencies that emerge. A publisher, had they wanted to set the same price floor across different sources of demand, could have, but Google has limited that possibility with UPR.

Q. So in order for a market to be efficient, it has to require -- it has to maximize choice?

A. In this case, that was the previous

Q. And does -- is UPR -- does UPR violate or -- excuse me. Does UPR violate your market design principles?

A. UPR is taking away choice from publishers to -- let me read exactly what I say about UPR in my report.

So back to the opening, on page 10, "Google's unified pricing rules gave preferential treatment to AdX in Google's ad-buying tools to the detriment of publishers. UPR reduced the ability of publishers to maximize revenue by setting different reserve prices for distinct demand sources and limited their ability to ensure high-quality advertisements. These restrictions on publisher choice were done to benefit AdX."

So did I answer your question, sir? I want to make sure I answered your question.

Q. What I heard you say is that UPR limited publisher choice and therefore violated your design principles. But choice

Page 213 operation. Publishers had the ability to have separate price floors, and that was taken

away.

Q. By setting uniform pricing rules, doesn't that embrace the market principle of neutrality?

A. I don't see how.

Q. All exchanges are treated equal. It also -- does it also embrace --

A. Neutrality, just to clarify, is not the principle that all exchanges are treated equal. It's that if I'm a participant in a market -- you know, in an explicit example, you and I have the same exact preferences, then we should get the same exact outcome. It doesn't matter if your name is Parag or if your name is Abe. If we have the same exact information -- I'm sorry -- same exact

54 (Pages 210 - 213)

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	Page 214		Dogs 216
1	Page 214 preferences, we should be treated the same.	1	Page 216 got the slot, and they were willing to pay
2	MR. CHANG: Doctor sorry.	2	more for that slot. And that is in accordance
3	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	3	with the person they're transacting with, the
4	Q. Does it embrace	4	publisher. And so if the publisher decides to
5	MR. CHANG: One moment.	5	have differential reserve prices across
6	Professor, just take a moment. Please	6	different exchanges, it's their discretion to
7	let the questioner finish his question. The	7	say what truly counts as a justified instance
8	last question, he did not get a chance to do	8	of envy, and so you've taken that away. So I
9	that.	9	would not say that is proof fairness under
10	THE WITNESS: So sorry.	10	that definition.
11	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	11	Q. And you've said we just talked
12	Q. Does it embrace the market principle	12	about equal treatment of equals, and I believe
13	of equal treatment of equals?	13	you said that different buying tools and
14	A. I would say it does not because these	14	different exchanges are not necessarily equal;
15	are not equals. They are different properties	15	is that fair?
16	of demands across different demand sources.	16	A. That's correct, yes.
17	Some demands may be higher quality; some may	17	Q. And because they're not equal, is it
18	be lower quality.	18	fair to say that different rules may be
19	So true equal treatment of equals,	19	appropriate in certain circumstances?
20	what's essential is that we have identical	20	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
21	agents, and the whole point of publishers	21	A. It depends on what the rules are. So
22	wanting the opportunity to have differential	22	if the if we're talking about publisher
23	reserve prices is that the attributes of	23	ad-serving tools, the publisher is you
24	demand differ across those different venues.	24	know, should be served by those tools and we
	Page 215		·
1	So they're inherently not equal sources.	1	Page 217 should be maximizing their interests. So a
2	There's different distributions that we're	2	different rule that I'm fine with is a
3	drawing from.	3	different way of setting reserve prices across
4	Q. Does it would you say that it is	4	sources of demand.
5	fair to treat different exchanges with	5	If we're thinking about advertising
6	different floors?	6	exchanges as our market, then what I think is
7	A. I think what is fair is for the	7	good for market design is ensuring that
8	publisher to have the option to price and set	8	there's interoperability, that we are not
9	floors in a way that maximizes their	9	discriminating between different sources of
10	interests. In this particular market, when we		demand as the exchange. Now, the publisher
11	talk about fairness we usually think about a	11	may be willing to do that because it serves
12	formal notion of envy, so is there an	12	their interest, but the exchange is trying to
13	advertiser who envies the allocation that	13	maximize the gains from trade, right, trying
14	another advertiser got? And the publisher	14	to find matches.
15	should be able to determine whether the	15	So discrimination, this is why, you
16	allocation should go to Advertiser A or	16	know, our earlier discussion of financial
17	Advertiser B.	17	markets, we have these nondiscrimination rules
18	So the usual I mean, one definition	18	in those settings.
19	of fairness, formal definition is that there	19	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
19			
		20	O. So is it your opinion that an exchange
20	is no envy that's justified. That's a	20 21	Q. So is it your opinion that an exchange should interoperate with all buying tools?
20 21	is no envy that's justified. That's a technical term that's used in the market	21	should interoperate with all buying tools?
20 21 22	is no envy that's justified. That's a technical term that's used in the market design literature.	21 22	should interoperate with all buying tools?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
20 21	is no envy that's justified. That's a technical term that's used in the market	21 22 123	should interoperate with all buying tools?

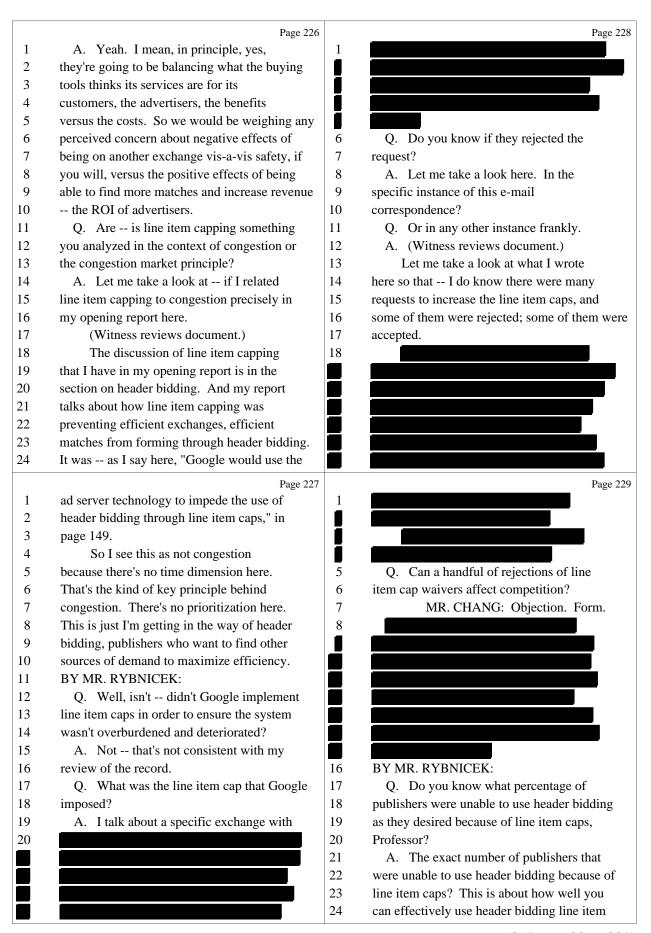
55 (Pages 214 - 217)

	Page 218		Page 220
1	exchange have monopoly power and is using its	1	A. Okay. As I understand your
2	decisions about interoperability to exclude	2	hypothetical, if we have indicia of
3	competition?	3	competitive markets in the exchange market and
4	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	4	the decision to interoperate or not is not
5	Q. Let's take is an exchange that	5	being used to exclude competition, then I have
6	in a situation in which there are a dozen	6	no problem with that, giving the exchange the
7	exchanges, do each of those exchanges need to	7	opportunity to make that decision.
8	interoperate with all buying tools that are	8	Q. But you have a different opinion if
9	available?	9	one if an exchange has monopoly power; is
10	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	10	that fair?
11	A. As I understand your question, we're	11	A. If there's an exchange that has
12	in a situation where we have a competitive	12	monopoly power and is using the decision to
13	exchange market where there are many, many	13	interoperate to exclude competition, I have a
14	options, 12 options across exchanges, and the	14	problem with that, yes.
15	decision to interoperate or not is not an	15	Q. And how do you tell if excluding
16	exercise of the exclusion of competition. So	16	competition is on the merits or not?
17	in that world, I would say an exchange has the	17	A. By reviewing the circumstances of the
18	opportunity to decide who they want to	18	decision to interoperate or not.
19	interoperate with or not, if it's not	19	Q. Would you agree that a competitor
20	excluding competition.	20	exiting could be equally indicative of
21	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	21	competition on the merits and anticompetitive
22	Q. And do you think that's probably	22	exclusion?
23	would that be equally true if there were eight	23	A. In the abstract, yes, I agree.
24	exchanges?	24	Q. What would you look at to determine
		2.	·
1	Page 219  A. I don't think you can look at the	1	Page 221 whether exclusion was anticompetitive?
2	number of exchanges to see how competitive the	2	A. I would look at the circumstances
3	industry is. If you have eight exchanges and	3	surrounding the exclusion, if they were
4	one exchange has 99 percent of the volume, I	4	outcompeted by a firm that had superior
5	wouldn't call that competitive.	5	products versus they were unable to compete
6	Q. If no exchange had more than 50	6	because of agreements or what have you, you
7	percent or if every exchange if no	7	would have to look at the circumstances of the
8	exchange had 50 percent or more and there were	8	exit.
9	eight exchanges?	9	Q. But I'm talking about specifically in
10	A. I think these market share measures	10	the context of not being given access to a
11	are, you know, indirect indicia of the	11	buying tool. How would you know if that
12	presence of market power or not. So I would	12	exclusion was the result of competition on the
13	also want to look at direct evidence or how	13	merits versus anticompetitive exclusion?
. ,	and want to fook at affect cylactics of flow	1.5	*
	competitive the exchanges are before forming a	14	A If you know if the exit were a
14	competitive the exchanges are before forming a	14 15	A. If you know, if the exit were a
14 15	view on that question.	15	consequence of, you know, an explicit
14 15 16	view on that question.  Q. Let me rephrase, then.	15 16	consequence of, you know, an explicit agreement not to compete with the new entrant,
14 15 16 17	view on that question.  Q. Let me rephrase, then.  If no exchange had 50 percent or more	15 16 17	consequence of, you know, an explicit agreement not to compete with the new entrant, that would be one example of anticompetitive
14 15 16 17 18	view on that question.  Q. Let me rephrase, then.  If no exchange had 50 percent or more market share, there were eight exchanges and	15 16 17 18	consequence of, you know, an explicit agreement not to compete with the new entrant, that would be one example of anticompetitive conduct that caused the exit. So if I had
14 15 16 17 18 19	view on that question.  Q. Let me rephrase, then.  If no exchange had 50 percent or more market share, there were eight exchanges and no exchange had monopoly power, would the	15 16 17 18 19	consequence of, you know, an explicit agreement not to compete with the new entrant, that would be one example of anticompetitive conduct that caused the exit. So if I had evidence of that, that's one thing I could
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	view on that question.  Q. Let me rephrase, then.  If no exchange had 50 percent or more market share, there were eight exchanges and no exchange had monopoly power, would the exchanges need to interoperate with every	15 16 17 18 19 20	consequence of, you know, an explicit agreement not to compete with the new entrant, that would be one example of anticompetitive conduct that caused the exit. So if I had evidence of that, that's one thing I could look at.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	view on that question.  Q. Let me rephrase, then.  If no exchange had 50 percent or more market share, there were eight exchanges and no exchange had monopoly power, would the exchanges need to interoperate with every buying tool?	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	consequence of, you know, an explicit agreement not to compete with the new entrant, that would be one example of anticompetitive conduct that caused the exit. So if I had evidence of that, that's one thing I could look at.  Q. Sorry. I didn't quite understand
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	view on that question.  Q. Let me rephrase, then.  If no exchange had 50 percent or more market share, there were eight exchanges and no exchange had monopoly power, would the exchanges need to interoperate with every buying tool?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	consequence of, you know, an explicit agreement not to compete with the new entrant, that would be one example of anticompetitive conduct that caused the exit. So if I had evidence of that, that's one thing I could look at.  Q. Sorry. I didn't quite understand that.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	view on that question.  Q. Let me rephrase, then.  If no exchange had 50 percent or more market share, there were eight exchanges and no exchange had monopoly power, would the exchanges need to interoperate with every buying tool?	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	consequence of, you know, an explicit agreement not to compete with the new entrant, that would be one example of anticompetitive conduct that caused the exit. So if I had evidence of that, that's one thing I could look at.  Q. Sorry. I didn't quite understand

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	Page 222		Page 224
1	explicit agreement between whom?	1	agreement between the buying tool and the
2	A. Between incumbent firms. And we're	2	first exchange, that would be exclusionary
3	talking at an abstract level here still,	3	conduct that resulted in the second exchange
4	right? So if you have two firms that have	4	exiting.
5	market power, there's a new entrant. Those	5	Q. So it's your opinion that customer
6	two firms sign an agreement saying "We don't	6	preference, an opinion should be followed?
7	want to interoperate with the new entrant" and	7	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
8	then the new entrant exits, I would say that	8	A. It's my you asked me about
9	is anticompetitive exit.	9	competition on the merits.
10	Q. We can put to the side horizontal	10	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
11	agreements. But in the situation of a bind	11	Q. Uh-huh.
12	whether or not going back to our example	12	A. So my opinion is that competition on
13	we've been working with, with an exchange	13	the merits means that a customer has the
14	interoperating with a buying tool	14	opportunity to connect with the exchange that
15	A. Okay.	15	exits. And when they're prevented from doing
16	Q how do you know whether the	16	that, when they're excluded from doing that,
17	exclusivity, let's put it that way, between	17	and that results in the competing exchange
18	that buying tool and the exchange is	18	exiting, that's not competition on the merits.
19	anticompetitive?	19	Q. But I guess what I'm struggling with
20	A. We'd have to look at the circumstances	20	is the buying tool. In your opinion, it has
21	of that exclusivity. Did it prevent the	21	to listen to its customers. If the customers
22	buying tool from competing on the merits or	22	say, "I want you to buy onto another
23	not?	23	exchange," it is anticompetitive not to listen
24	Q. Sorry. I think in the example the	24	to your customers; is that accurate?
	Page 223		Page 225
1	the other exchange wouldn't have access to the	1	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
_	$\mathcal{E}$		MIK. CHANG. Objection. Polin.
2	buying tool that	2	
3	buying tool that A. I think I might have lost the train		A. I am looking at these issues from a
	buying tool that A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you	2	
3	A. I think I might have lost the train	2 3	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say
3 4	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you	2 3 4	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of
3 4 5	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in	2 3 4 5	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the
3 4 5 6	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day.	2 3 4 5 6	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their
3 4 5 6 7	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in	2 3 4 5 6 7	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would
3 4 5 6 7 8	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the competing ad exchange had harm due to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do that in your hypothetical is getting in the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the competing ad exchange had harm due to anticompetitive conduct versus competition on	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do that in your hypothetical is getting in the way of efficient matches forming, and it's
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the competing ad exchange had harm due to anticompetitive conduct versus competition on the merits?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do that in your hypothetical is getting in the way of efficient matches forming, and it's preventing competition from having its
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the competing ad exchange had harm due to anticompetitive conduct versus competition on the merits?  A. I would look at whether there was the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do that in your hypothetical is getting in the way of efficient matches forming, and it's preventing competition from having its beneficial effects and leading to the exit of
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the competing ad exchange had harm due to anticompetitive conduct versus competition on the merits?  A. I would look at whether there was the interest among folks who are using the buying tool to maximize their objectives, say,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do that in your hypothetical is getting in the way of efficient matches forming, and it's preventing competition from having its beneficial effects and leading to the exit of this other index or the other exchange that you have in your hypothetical.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the competing ad exchange had harm due to anticompetitive conduct versus competition on the merits?  A. I would look at whether there was the interest among folks who are using the buying tool to maximize their objectives, say, maximizing their ROI, and whether they had the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do that in your hypothetical is getting in the way of efficient matches forming, and it's preventing competition from having its beneficial effects and leading to the exit of this other index or the other exchange that you have in your hypothetical.  Q. Could a could the management of the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the competing ad exchange had harm due to anticompetitive conduct versus competition on the merits?  A. I would look at whether there was the interest among folks who are using the buying tool to maximize their objectives, say, maximizing their ROI, and whether they had the opportunity to express their willingness to participate on the second exchange, that exchange that exited in your example. And if	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do that in your hypothetical is getting in the way of efficient matches forming, and it's preventing competition from having its beneficial effects and leading to the exit of this other index or the other exchange that you have in your hypothetical.  Q. Could a could the management of the buying tool have its own reasons for not
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. I think I might have lost the train here. I'm really sorry. Could you Q. That's fine. It's getting later in the day. So we're talking about a scenario in which an ad exchange has a sorry excuse me a buying tool bids exclusively into an ad exchange and that buying tool does not bid into a competing ad exchange. The competing ad exchange how do you know if the competing ad exchange had harm due to anticompetitive conduct versus competition on the merits?  A. I would look at whether there was the interest among folks who are using the buying tool to maximize their objectives, say, maximizing their ROI, and whether they had the opportunity to express their willingness to participate on the second exchange, that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. I am looking at these issues from a market design perspective. So I would say that the buying tool has got this interest of the buyers, and so I would expect that the buyers would want to be able to maximize their gains from trade. And a way that buyers would be able to maximize their gains from trade are to be able to compete on multiple exchanges.  So the buying tools in the buying tool market should be representing the interests of buyers. And the fact that they did not do that in your hypothetical is getting in the way of efficient matches forming, and it's preventing competition from having its beneficial effects and leading to the exit of this other index or the other exchange that you have in your hypothetical.  Q. Could a could the management of the buying tool have its own reasons for not wanting to bid into that exchange that don't

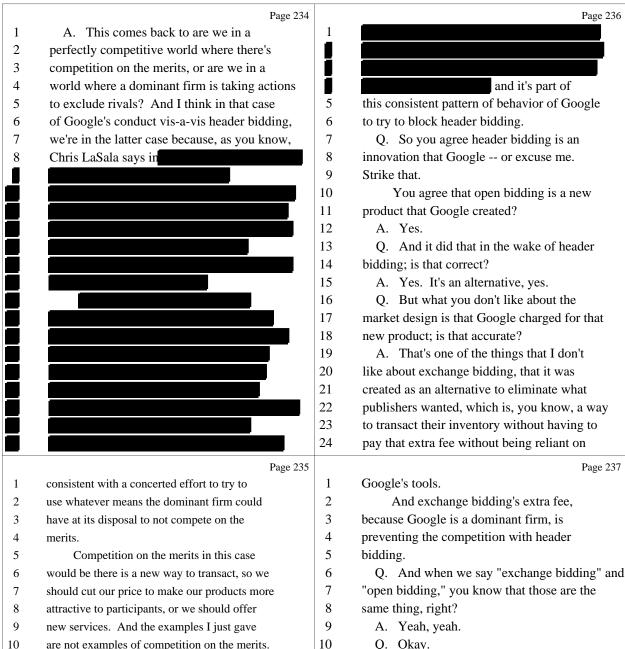
57 (Pages 222 - 225)



58 (Pages 226 - 229)

	Page 230		Page 23:
1	caps, get in the way of setting value CPMs at	1	available, they probably were not affected by
2	a very granular level. And, you know, one of	2	the line item cap?
3	the documents in the record is the document	3	A. I mean, there is a microlevel answer
4	from Nitish Korula, who emphasizes it's	4	to your question, and then there's a
5		5	macrolevel answer to your question. So on the
•		6	micro side, if I am so far from the constraint
		7	you would expect that if the constraint were a
	. In fact, that's his	8	little bit higher, the anchoring dimensions
9	expression. I cite him in my reply report.	9	would be second order. So I would agree with
10	Q. But did you undertake an analysis of	10	that, although there are exceptions.
11	the percentage of publishers who were affected	11	And if you look at the Chicago example
12	by line item caps?	12	that I just described, you would see that
13	A. As I said, that's a challenging, very	13	there is a pretty large-scale behavioral
14	difficult analysis to do exactly because of	14	response in the number of things people rank
15	that Google engineered	15	when they changed it from four to six
16	and Nitish Korula brought up.	16	throughout. So that's on the micro side.
17	I mean, the way I think about this is	17	On the macro side, if line item caps
18	we have markets that I've been involved in	18	are being used to make header bidding a less
19	designing where we have, you know, for various	19	effective product, a less effective
20	reasons, restrictions on the number of things	20	innovation, then a publisher who's still not
21	you can rank.	21	at the cap is affected by Google's actions to
22	So in New York City, when you apply to	22	try to achieve, as they describe it, the Holy
23	high school you're only allowed to rank 12	23	Grail of killing header bidding.
24	choices. If you look at data and how many	24	Q. Do you think Google should have made
	Page 231		Page 23:
1	people are ranking 12 choices, is that	1	it easier for header bidding to operate?
2	informative about how many people are affected	2	A. If we focus on publisher ad-serving
3	by that restriction? And it's not as simple	3	tools, they should have the incentive to
4	as looking at how many people are ranking 12	4	maximize the interest of publishers. And
5	because there is a message that's conveyed by	5	header bidding was an innovation that came
6	the fact that there is a cap. There's a	6	outside of Google in reaction to Google's
7	signal there. This is the	7	conduct in dynamic allocation. As Google's
8	that Korula makes.	8	own employees state, header bidding was
9	And we've seen in settings the city of	9	created as a response to dynamic allocation.
10	Chicago allowed people to rank four items one	10	So we think about the incentives here.
11	year, and then they allowed people to rank six	11	Publisher ad-serving tools should want to do
12	items. If you had looked at the number of	12	what they can to maximize the interest of
13	people who were at the constraint at four to	13	publishers and publishers want header bidding.
14	forecast how many people would rank more than	14	Then there's no reason for Google to take
15	four when you could rank six, then you would	15	actions to try to make header bidding less
16	have gotten a very inaccurate prediction. So	16	effective.
17	it's a very challenging exercise to do given	17	Q. But you agree that header bidding is a
18	that there's a constraint and there's this	18	competitor of Google's, correct?
	anchoring involved. So I did not do a	19	A. It's an alternative to Google's
19	_	20	products, so, yeah, it's competing with
19 20	quantitative analysis of that.		
20	quantitative analysis of that.  O. Thank you.		
20 21	Q. Thank you.	21	Google.
20			

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are not examples of competition on the merits.

- Q. You just said we should either cut price or offer new services. Is open bidding a new service that Google offered in the wake of header bidding?
- A. Open bidding is a new alternative. That's correct, yes.

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17 Q. So that is competition on the merits 18 by Google in reaction to header bidding, 19 correct?

A. I wouldn't say it's that simple

because open bidding had an additional tax. In fact, I mean, we can just look at Google's own documents on this where Google concedes in

- Q. Okay.
- A. Sorry if I changed words. Yeah.
  - Q. No, that's fine.

I know we've been going just over an hour. We can take a break in just one second.

I was asking you questions about UPR, and we got diverted on this lovely tangent.

The last question I wanted to talk about on UPR is why isn't UPR -- why doesn't UPR satisfy your market principle of strategy

A. Strategy proofing has a very explicit definition, which is, in a mechanism, you want to make it a dominant strategy to reveal your type. So in the context of an auction, the

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	Page 238		Page 240
1	plain vanilla second-price auction is a	1	be satisfied in practice.
2	strategy-proof auction because if your type is	2	So by restricting the publisher from
3	your value, it's a dominant strategy, meaning	3	being able to set different reserve prices,
4	no matter what anyone else submits as their	4	you've restricted the publisher from being
5	bid, you can do no better than bidding your	5	able to optimize, and you're getting in the
6	value.	6	way of that optimization decision. So I
7	UPR has nothing to do with strategy	7	wouldn't say that that is strategy proof.
8	proofness.	8	I mean, usually, when we take about
9	Q. But doesn't having different floors	9	strategy proofness, we're talking about the
10	lead to strategic bidding behavior?	10	bidders going into the auction. Because what
11	A. If I have the plain vanilla model	11	is the strategic problem there? It's the
12	where I have you know, UPR was used when	12	problem of bidders playing a strategic,
13	the first-price format was put into place. So	13	multiperson decision problem against other
14	the you know, we've talked about the first	14	bidders. Should I outbid you? Should you
15	week of my undergraduate class in market	15	outbid me? So on and so forth.
16	design.	16	And when a publisher is setting its
17	In the second week of the	17	reserve price, that's what we would say in
18	undergraduate class in market design, I	18	economics is a decision problem, so there's no
19	explain why the first-price auction is not a	19	strategic dimension to the decision problem.
20	strategy-proof mechanism. It's not a	20	I just have an optimization.
21	strategy-proof mechanism because if you bid	21	So my optimization is maximizing
22	honestly and you win, your profit is zero	22	something, right? And so the way I would
23	because you pay what you bid. So there's a	23	think about UPR is I have a maximization
24	very robust force as a bidder in a first-price	24	problem where I have one control variable,
	Page 239		Page 241
1	auction that you do not want to bid honestly.	1	which is a single uniform price that's used
2	So we're already in a world where we	2	across different venues, versus a maximization
3	have a first-price auction which is not	3	problem, where I have multiple control
4	strategy proof. And having different reserve	4	variables that are used for setting reserve
5	prices is just an extra lever there, but we're	5	prices across different venues.
6	so far from a strategy-proof world once we're	6	And what UPR is imposing is a
7	in a first-price auction that I would not say	7	constraint on the variables I can optimize
8	it's strategy proof either way. It's a	8	over because I have to make that the same
9	first-price format, so we're already not	9	across the different venues.
10	strategy proof.	10	Q. I think so is your it's your
11	Q. Sure. From I get that from the	11	opinion that UPR or strike that.
12	advertiser's side.	12	Is it your opinion that setting floors
13	What about from the publisher's	13	is not a strategic decision by publishers?
14	side?	14	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
15	A. So the publisher's choice in a	15	A. What we need to be very precise about
16	first-price format is setting the reserve	16	is what we mean by "strategic decision." So
17	price, right, so that's their decision	17	when I talk about a strategic decision, I'm
18	variable. And they want to do that to	18	thinking about using the tools of game theory.
19	maximize their revenue. And it's only under	19	And so game theory is also known as
1		20	multiperson decision theory where your
20	very, very special assumptions on the		
21	distribution of demand across different	21	strategies depend on the behaviors of other
21 22	distribution of demand across different venues, where setting the same exact reserve	22	players in the game.
21	distribution of demand across different		

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1	Page 242	1	Page 244
1	will depend on how much I think my opponents	1	And so Google is trying to eliminate that high
2	are shading their bid in a first-price	2	AdX floor by imposing that floors have to be
3	auction.	3	the same across different sources of demand.
4	When you're thinking about the	4	So it's overriding publisher choice on how
5	seller's problem, the seller's problem, as in,	5	they want to set inventory.
6	say, Myerson's "Optimal Auction" paper, is	6	It's for instance, if different
7	typically seen as a you know, we're in the	7	sources of demand have different attributes,
8	idealized models here, so I should emphasize	8	we're concerned about sources of demand
9	that, but it's typically seen as just an	9	because we are "The New York Times," and we
10	optimization problem.	10	don't want to have advertisements of, you
11	I have the opportunity to set	11	know, fake Rolex watches being shown to "New
12	different reserve prices. Those can be	12	York Times" subscribers. I have the I
13	different for different bidders. And it's not	13	don't have the ability to use my reserve price
14	a multiperson problem because if there's a	14	to distinguish against sources of demand that
15	single seller setting the reserve price in	15	may be lower quality if I'm required to
16	maximizing a single function. So that's the	16	impose it's the same across all sources.
17	technical distinction that I'm trying to draw	17	Q. But you can choose just not to
18	here.	18	interoperate with that demand source, right?
19	Now, if you want to use the word	19	A. That would be an extreme version of
20	"strategic" as a you know, maybe the way	20	that.
21	that a noneconomist would use the word	21	So you could think of that as I set my
22	"strategic," if a bidding you know, if	22	reserve to infinity. So UPR, you could
23	you're a publisher and you're thinking about	23	imagine as reserve prices are the same for all
24	how should I set my reserve price, you likely	24	sources of demand except for places where it's
	Page 243		Page 245
1	have a strategy team thinking about what's the	1	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which
2	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my	2	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much
2 3	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up	2 3	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible
2 3 4	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I	2 3 4	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way
2 3 4 5	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing	2 3 4 5	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.
2 3 4 5 6	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR.	2 3 4 5 6	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want
2 3 4 5 6 7	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:	2 3 4 5 6 7	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you are what price floors are used for, such as signaling the quality of the advertisement; is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't want political propaGansda, is your point that, well, maybe they'll take it at a certain
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you are what price floors are used for, such as signaling the quality of the advertisement; is that fair?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't want political propaGansda, is your point that, well, maybe they'll take it at a certain price?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you are what price floors are used for, such as signaling the quality of the advertisement; is that fair?  A. Not not as well. I wouldn't agree with that statement.  Q. Well, I mean, they could still set	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't want political propaGansda, is your point that, well, maybe they'll take it at a certain price?  A. My point is publisher should have the opportunity to make that decision for themselves and weigh the benefits of having
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you are what price floors are used for, such as signaling the quality of the advertisement; is that fair?  A. Not not as well. I wouldn't agree with that statement.  Q. Well, I mean, they could still set high floors, right?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't want political propaGansda, is your point that, well, maybe they'll take it at a certain price?  A. My point is publisher should have the opportunity to make that decision for themselves and weigh the benefits of having negative political ads on their website
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you are what price floors are used for, such as signaling the quality of the advertisement; is that fair?  A. Not not as well. I wouldn't agree with that statement.  Q. Well, I mean, they could still set high floors, right?  A. You're required to do that across all exchanges.  So in the record, what we have, as I talk about in my report, is consistent	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't want political propaGansda, is your point that, well, maybe they'll take it at a certain price?  A. My point is publisher should have the opportunity to make that decision for themselves and weigh the benefits of having negative political ads on their website relative to the, you know, costs of that on viewers and their reputation and their own interests as a publisher.  And if the ad tech tools for
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you are what price floors are used for, such as signaling the quality of the advertisement; is that fair?  A. Not not as well. I wouldn't agree with that statement.  Q. Well, I mean, they could still set high floors, right?  A. You're required to do that across all exchanges.  So in the record, what we have, as I talk about in my report, is consistent evidence that Google is requiring the floors	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't want political propaGansda, is your point that, well, maybe they'll take it at a certain price?  A. My point is publisher should have the opportunity to make that decision for themselves and weigh the benefits of having negative political ads on their website relative to the, you know, costs of that on viewers and their reputation and their own interests as a publisher.  And if the ad tech tools for publishers are truly reflecting the interest
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you are what price floors are used for, such as signaling the quality of the advertisement; is that fair?  A. Not not as well. I wouldn't agree with that statement.  Q. Well, I mean, they could still set high floors, right?  A. You're required to do that across all exchanges.  So in the record, what we have, as I talk about in my report, is consistent evidence that Google is requiring the floors to be uniform to explicitly take AdX floors	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't want political propaGansda, is your point that, well, maybe they'll take it at a certain price?  A. My point is publisher should have the opportunity to make that decision for themselves and weigh the benefits of having negative political ads on their website relative to the, you know, costs of that on viewers and their reputation and their own interests as a publisher.  And if the ad tech tools for publishers are truly reflecting the interest of publishers and are not trying to steer
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	have a strategy team thinking about what's the best way to optimize my goals with my different reserve prices, and there coming up with your your strategy. But the way I would think about that is they're maximizing some objective function for that seller MR. RYBNICEK:  Q. But even after UPR, publishers could accomplish the goals you outline, are you are what price floors are used for, such as signaling the quality of the advertisement; is that fair?  A. Not not as well. I wouldn't agree with that statement.  Q. Well, I mean, they could still set high floors, right?  A. You're required to do that across all exchanges.  So in the record, what we have, as I talk about in my report, is consistent evidence that Google is requiring the floors	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	infinity. Okay. The previous regime, which allowed for publisher choice, is allowing much more flexibility than those two possible outcomes and is, therefore, getting in the way of publishers realizing their goals.  Q. So if a publisher doesn't want offensive ads, in what scenario would they want it at a high reserve price?  For example, if a publisher doesn't want political propaGansda, is your point that, well, maybe they'll take it at a certain price?  A. My point is publisher should have the opportunity to make that decision for themselves and weigh the benefits of having negative political ads on their website relative to the, you know, costs of that on viewers and their reputation and their own interests as a publisher.  And if the ad tech tools for publishers are truly reflecting the interest

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	D 015		2 242
1	Page 246 to take away that choice for publishers.	1	Page 248 situation where my first choice is combat arms
2	MR. RYBNICEK: I think it's a	2	for three years, my second choice is cyber for
3	good place for a break.	3	three years, and my third choice is combat
4	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is	4	arms for five years. So what's important
5	3:39. We're off the record.	5	about that example is it's not like combat
6	5.57. We le on the record.	6	arms dominates everything else, so I will do
7	(Recess taken from 3:39 p.m.	7	it for three years, but then if I can't get it
8	to 3:52 p.m.)	8	for three, I'll do it for five. There has to
9	to 3.32 p.m.)	9	be something in between.
10	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back		So if you look at the "Army Times"
11	on the record. The time is 3:52.	11	that's the newspaper that the Army puts. They
12	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	12	have a website as well there is quotes from
13	Q. I want to turn to transparency.	13	cadets saying, How do they expect us to behave
14	Transparency is a market design	14	in such a system where it's not in our
15	principle that you implemented as part of your	15	interest to reveal our information honestly?
16	analysis; is that right?	16	They haven't described the rules of the
17	A. That's correct, yes.	17	process. Moreover, we are cadets who might be
18	Q. And can you explain how transparency	18	in combat situations, and we have to trust
19	applies in the context of market design?	19	each other, and here is a system where they
20	A. Let me start by looking at the precise	20	are encouraging us to try to sabotage each
21	definition of "transparency" in my report.	21	other in the ROTC system.
22	(Witness reviews document.)	22	Actually, the amazing thing about that
23	So I talk about transparency in	23	system before I got involved is they had some
24	Paragraph 40, where I say "Markets become safe	24	concerns about diversity of the ROTC course
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	Page 247 when participants have transparency about	1	Page 249 and their job placement. And they had a
2	their rules of the market." And by that, I	2	set-aside for positions for cadets whose
3	mean participants understand how the market		set uside for positions for eddets whose
		1 1	scores were in the bottom half of the
		3	scores were in the bottom half of the
4	clears, you know, how demand is matched to	4	distribution, and because the design was
4 5	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we	4 5	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity
4 5 6	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an	4 5 6	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get
4 5 6 7	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.	4 5 6 7	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if
4 5 6 7 8	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the	4 5 6 7 8	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless
4 5 6 7 8 9	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the	4 5 6 7 8 9	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should
4 5 6 7 8 9	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms,	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms, you were not allowed to express whether you	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to be able to react to situations where you
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms, you were not allowed to express whether you like combat arms with the extended service	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to be able to react to situations where you really need to understand the market rules,
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms, you were not allowed to express whether you like combat arms with the extended service commitment or with the short-run commitment.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to be able to react to situations where you really need to understand the market rules, you have to form an assessment about what the
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms, you were not allowed to express whether you like combat arms with the extended service commitment or with the short-run commitment.  The participants, the OEMA office, the Office of Economic and Manpower Analysis at	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to be able to react to situations where you really need to understand the market rules, you have to form an assessment about what the other cadets are going to do. Or in our example here, in the auctions, if you're
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms, you were not allowed to express whether you like combat arms with the extended service commitment or with the short-run commitment.  The participants, the OEMA office, the Office of Economic and Manpower Analysis at West Point, had not interacted with market	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to be able to react to situations where you really need to understand the market rules, you have to form an assessment about what the other cadets are going to do. Or in our example here, in the auctions, if you're bidding against other advertisers, you have to
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms, you were not allowed to express whether you like combat arms with the extended service commitment or with the short-run commitment.  The participants, the OEMA office, the Office of Economic and Manpower Analysis at West Point, had not interacted with market design scholars at that time, and they came up	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to be able to react to situations where you really need to understand the market rules, you have to form an assessment about what the other cadets are going to do. Or in our example here, in the auctions, if you're bidding against other advertisers, you have to think very carefully about what are the other
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms, you were not allowed to express whether you like combat arms with the extended service commitment or with the short-run commitment.  The participants, the OEMA office, the Office of Economic and Manpower Analysis at West Point, had not interacted with market design scholars at that time, and they came up with their own protocol.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to be able to react to situations where you really need to understand the market rules, you have to form an assessment about what the other cadets are going to do. Or in our example here, in the auctions, if you're bidding against other advertisers, you have to think very carefully about what are the other bidders going to do, and you want to have the
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	clears, you know, how demand is matched to supply. So in the market design toolbox, we emphasize transparency. Let me give you an example from my own research.  When I was involved in setting up the West Point cadet branch assignment system, the reason I was asked to be involved as part of a team was the prior system did not encourage participants to behave honestly. So when you were asked to rank branches, like combat arms, you were not allowed to express whether you like combat arms with the extended service commitment or with the short-run commitment.  The participants, the OEMA office, the Office of Economic and Manpower Analysis at West Point, had not interacted with market design scholars at that time, and they came up	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	distribution, and because the design was poorly constructed, cadets had the opportunity to purposely degrade their score so as to get a better match, what they call tanking. So if you go online, on the web, you can see endless discussion about tanking, and maybe I should purposefully fail the exam because it's going to allow me to get one of these slots that are reserved for low-performing students.  What's very difficult about that is to be able to react to situations where you really need to understand the market rules, you have to form an assessment about what the other cadets are going to do. Or in our example here, in the auctions, if you're bidding against other advertisers, you have to think very carefully about what are the other

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	D 050		D 070
1	Page 250 furtherance of transparency is they have a	1	Page 252
2	series of videos describing exactly how the	2	when we approach these issues from the market
	mechanism works for cadets. They even do a	3	design lens, we have different objectives. So transparency of an economic system is valuable
3	•	4	
4	simulation for cadets, actually more than one		in and of itself in, my view, so that would be
5	simulation. In your senior year at West	5	an objective as well. But transparency is also valuable because it furthers the
6	Point, you go through a hypothetical	6	
7	simulation of a cadet branch match-assignment	7	possibility that market participants are going
8	process to make sure people understand the	8	to be able to understand and best respond to
9	rules of the market, so they do that together	9	the rules.
10	with informational videos.	10	So back to our definition of what is a
11	And then finally, at the conclusion of	11	competitive market, there's goal-seeking
12	the process, they report information that	12	agents on both sides of the market who are
13	allows participants to verify that the rules	13	able to optimize their objectives, and, you
14	were implemented as advertised. So what they	14	know, the price is what's going to clear that
15	do there and what many transparent market	15	market. So when you have opaque information
16	clearinghouses do is provide some summary	16	about how the market actually clears, it gets
17	information that does not violate the privacy	17	very difficult to optimize with respect to
18	of the participants but amounts to things like	18	those objectives and lead to competitive
19	cutoffs.	19	outcomes.
20	What did you need to get assigned	20	Q. But is it necessarily the case that a
21	combat arms? You needed to have an order of	21	market where there is not maximum
22	merit list score, say, of 85th percentile. So	22	transparency, the market is lacks
23	as a participant, you can verify ex post. The	23	competition?
24	reason I didn't get into combat arms is my	24	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
	Page 251		Page 253
1	score was less than 85. And so that's, you	1	A. The answer to that question depends on
2	know, the example from the military project that I've been involved in.	2	what the definition of "maximum transparency"
3		3	is. So as I described in the example of the
4	But the same kind of ideas, I think,	4	West Point job assignment, they don't reveal
5	apply to the issues in this in the markets	5	afterwards, after the process is completed,
6	that we're analyzing here.	6	what every cadet's score is. That's
7	So how do I apply transparency, the	7	considered private information.
8	market design principle of transparency here?	8	If I'm a cadet at West Point, I don't
9	What I would like to see is the bidders have	9	necessarily want to have my friend know what
10	full knowledge of what the auction rules are.	10	my score was on the physical tasks, how many
11	Is it a true second-price auction, or is it a	11	pull-ups I could do or how many pounds I can
12	30-second price auction? We have full	12	bench press. But what they do reveal is
13	auditability. Can I verify ex post why was it	13	information that's sufficient to verify that
14	that I did not win this impression? Do I have	14	the allocation was computed as advertised. So
15	enough data that's provided to me to figure	15	I think that's very important, to get to
16	that out?	16	efficient outcomes, that you have sufficient
17	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	17	information to verify that the protocol, the
18	Q. Thank you for that overview.	18	market-clearing mechanism was implemented as
19	I think you said something along the	19	intended.
20	lines of what I would like to see, and then	20	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
21	explained what you would like to see in the ad	21	Q. But that doesn't require every bid
22	tech market. Is what you would like to see	22	optimization to be disclosed; is that fair?
1			
23	the benchmark for, what is competitive?	23	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.

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A. Bid optimizations that are taking

24

A. Well, you know, as we talked about,

24

	Page 254		Page 256
1	place interfere with choices that bidders make	1	particular auction. Should I shade my bid
2	in an auction. So if it turns out that I bid	2	by 50 percent or by 20 percent?
3	a certain amount into an auction and my value	3	If Google is putting Bernanke and
4	for the item is, let's say, ten and it turns	4	inflating and deflating bids at the same time
5	out that I did not win that auction and	5	it's adjusting the take rate, at the same time
6	someone else won that auction who has a lower	6	it's throttling, you know, it's periodically
7	value than me but was able to win that auction	7	making it harder for folks to detect that is
8	because of a so-called bid optimization	8	occurring, it's not disclosing to bidders that
9	maybe the system inflated their bid to allow	9	we're doing Bernanke, it's very challenging
10	them to win then I would be very confused	10	for a bidder, even if they are able to do
11	about how the auction is working, and I would	11	controlled experiments, to be able to
12	have concerns that the rules are not as	12	attribute their performance and display
13	advertised, and it would be very challenging	13	advertising, in purchasing of advertising to
14	for me to figure out what is my optimal	14	the choices that they make because some of
15	response in such a system.	15	those choices are a consequence of things that
16	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	16	they're completely unaware of.
17	Q. Are there some bid optimizations that	17	Q. But they can evaluate their
18	don't need to be disclosed?	18	performance through Google Ads versus other
19	A. In an ideal market design, if there is	19	buying tools, correct?
20	a bid optimization that is done by an	20	A. They you know, I think we've talked
21	advertiser buying tool, I think it's best if	21	about this. You know, as a matter of
22	the participants in the advertiser buy side of	22	arithmetic, you can figure out this is what I
23	the market have the opportunity to evaluate	23	was charged. These are the slots that I got.
24	whether or not they are actually partaking in	24	But what you don't know is why. Why was I
	Page 255		Page 257
1	the bid optimization program and make that	1	assigned this slot? Why was I charged this
2	choice for themselves.	2	amount? Was there a debt? Was there a
3	So bid optimization, if it truly is	3	Bernanke pool here? How do I best respond to
4	changing the bids that the agent submits into	4	that? How do I figure out what's in my
5	the system, should be disclosed to	5	interest as a bidder? The buy-side tool is
6	participants, the workings of how that is	6	supposedly helping me, as a buyer, purchase
7	taking place. So, you know, the we want to	7	advertising. Transparency in those rules and
8	make sure that the agents in the economic	8	these optimizations furthers the interests of
9	system have adequate information to figure out	9	the buyers.
10	whether they like the optimization or not,	10	Q. But if an advertiser doesn't like the
11	whether it's helping them achieve their goals	11	return on investment its receiving from Google
12 13	or not, whether it truly is an improvement for them or not.	12 13	Ads, it could switch to an alternative buying
13		14	tool where it may perceive it has a higher return on investment; is that fair?
15	Q. And advertisers can't do that based on		
	an assessment of whether they're satisfied	15	A. They would have that choice to switch,
16	with the return on investment or not?	16	but it's a bit of what I call a Hobson's
17	A. I don't believe they can do that	17	choice because Google is so dominant that it's
18	because the mapping between the decisions they	18	not really a true choice for them because they
19	make and what return they get on their	19	would be sacrificing a lot.
20	investment is compromised by optimizations or	20	Now, of course, the advertiser can
21	other conducts, let's call them, that are	21	judge that trade-off, whether it's worth it or
22	layered on top of each other in a way that	22	not. But ideally, they would be able to
23	makes it intransparent for them to figure out	23	understand why is it that they got the
	1 and a man for a district of the second of	24	:

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inventory that they got rather than just, you

24

what's my best course of action in this

24

	Page 250		Page 260
1	Page 258 know, an abstract here is the number of people	1	Page 260 with all of their decision aids and videos
2	who clicked on your ad, or here's how much	2	about how the process works, they reveal
3	we're charging. And when you're designing a	3	enough to make sure people have trust in the
4	market, you know, to make sure people have	4	process and can verify that what they got is
5	faith in the institution that you set up, you	5	according to the market-clearing rules.
6	want to ensure that people have an	6	But, you know, some information to
7	understanding or the ability to understand	7	your question, is it too transparent, they
8	what you know, is what's dictating the	8	don't reveal everyone's OML score in the
9	terms of trade.	9	system.
10	Q. To the extent an advertiser is not	10	I can give you another example too.
11	receiving a satisfactory return on investments	11	It's a very topical example.
12	through Google Ads and determines it can get a	12	Right now in New York City, when you
13	higher return on investments through another	13	apply to high school, there is a concern that
14	buying tool, what is preventing it from	14	parents have that they want to know their
15	switching?	15	lottery number. Okay? So the reason why this
16	A. In that world, if it's a simple	16	came about is that, when you set up your
17	comparison of, in Google, I'm getting a	17	account to rank schools in New York City, your
18	hundred bucks, and the other tool, I'm getting	18	account is associated with a hash code. Okay?
19	200 bucks, then they are able to switch and	19	And a parent, who happens to be a computer
20	make that decision.	20	science professor at Rutgers, figured out that
21	Q. Is it possible to be too	21	that hash code is a mapping to your lottery
22	transparent?	22	number.
23	A. At this level of abstraction	23	Okay? So just one person figured this
24	certainly, it's possible that there can be too	24	out, and they then broadcast a message to all
	Page 259		Page 261
1	much transparency.	1	the participants saying, Hey, by the way, this
2	So if we go back to my example of the	2	hash code is related to your lottery number,
3	West Point cadet branch assignment process,	3	so you should therefore, if you got a bad
4	one potential concern is the information	4	lottery number, here's how you dehash that
5	that's revealed during that process will be	5	hash code. You should cancel your application
6	used for reasons other than that process. So	6	and create a new profile and reapply. You'll
7	if it becomes common knowledge, if everyone in	7	get a new draw from the lottery number. And
8	the system knows what your order of merit list	8	so that would be a situation where maybe you
9	is, what your score is if I know that	9	don't want to give parents the hash code.
10	you're not actually that strong maybe	10	New York City did not go in that
11	you're really good in history but the	11	direction actually. What they're doing this
12	reason why you're OML score is high is not	12	fall it's just about to start is they
13	because you can't do many push-ups, that could	13	are giving families their actual, true lottery
14	affect what happens to you outside of the	14	number, and they're educating the families
15	initial allocation.	15	that knowing your lottery number should not
16	So you could get sent to combat arms	16	influence what schools you apply to because
17	because your overall OML score is high, but	17	the New York City high school assignment
18	then you end up going to combat arms, and	18	system is a strategy-proof system. So it
19	everyone would see, ah, this guy is actually a	19	doesn't matter what anyone else is ranking,
20	wimp, and that would affect the quality of	20	you can do no better than ranking your schools
21	your assignment. So for that reason, they	21	honestly.
22	don't reveal that private information to	22	So there are ways to manage
23	market participants.	23	transparency, but I've given you some examples
24	They reveal just enough you know,	24	where going to full transparency, even getting
17 18 19 20 21	because your overall OML score is high, but then you end up going to combat arms, and everyone would see, ah, this guy is actually a wimp, and that would affect the quality of your assignment. So for that reason, they	17 18 19 20 21	the New York City high school assignment system is a strategy-proof system. So it doesn't matter what anyone else is ranking, you can do no better than ranking your schools honestly.

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1	your exact lottery number can be good, or	1	that use small advertising buying tools in
2	maybe you don't want to have the transparency	2	Professor Gans' candidate market don't have
3	of your scores because they're going to use	3	the budget to afford a large advertiser buying
4	that to give you a bad assignment later or	4	tool?
5	something that's unrelated to the assignment.	5	A. It's a decision
6	Q. Is it fair to say it's a fact-specific	6	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
7	exercise?	7	THE WITNESS: Sorry.
8	A. Yes. Yes.	8	A. The decision to use, you know, a small
9	Q. Okay. And we talked at the very	9	advertiser buying tool or a large advertiser
10	beginning how you're relying on Professor Gans	10	buying tool depends on many factors. One of
11	for market definition, right?	11	those factors is whether you think you will
12	A. That's correct.	12	hit the minimum spend requirement. And to hit
13	Q. And he defines that Google Ads is in a	13	the minimum spend requirement, an advertiser
14	small advertiser buying tool market; is that	14	would need to have a certain number of ads
15	right?	15	that they're purchasing. And so an advertiser
16	A. That's correct.	16	that has a smaller budget for whatever
17	Q. And does he characterize advertisers	17	reason, that's a choice that the firm is
18	using small advertiser buying tools as less	18	making would not meet the minimum spend
19	sophisticated and needing less or limited	19	requirement and, therefore, be more likely to
20	functionality?	20	use a tool for small advertisers.
21	A. In his report, I think he talks about	21	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
22	minimum spend requirements that apply to large	22	Q. But you agree that small advertiser
23	advertiser buying tools. So advertisers who	23	buying tools have less functionality?
24	don't have as much ability to spend, if that's	24	A. Yes, I agree with that. Yes.
	Page 263		Page 265
1	what you mean by unsophisticated, would not	1	Q. Okay. But despite the desire for more
2	necessarily meet those thresholds and would be	2	limited functionality, it's your opinion that
3	consumers in the buying tool market for small	3	they want to have information about all bid
4	advertisers.	4	optimizations that buying tools implement?
5	Q. What I was asking you was slightly	5	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
6	different, which is, is it fair to say that	6	A. I think in a market where the buying
7	Professor Gans that an attribute of a small	7	tools are representing the interests of
8	advertiser buying tool market, in which Google	8	buyers, there are buyers who would like to
9	Ads participates, according to Professor Gans,	9	know what's happening to their bids when
10	there's less functionality in the buying	10	they're making decisions about how much money
11	tool?	11	to allocate to various campaigns.
12	A. That would be fair, yes.	12	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
13	Q. So these advertisers are less	13	Q. Are advertisers using small advertiser
14	interested in the bells and whistles, for lack	14	buying tools more or less sophisticated than
15	of a better phrase?	15	advertisers using large advertiser buying
16	A. I don't know if I would say they're	16	tools?
17	less interested. They're less able to pay for	17	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
18	those bells and whistles. For instance, they	18	A. It's hard to say a blanket conclusion
19	can't meet the minimum spend threshold.	19	there.
20	But I think many of those advertisers	20	I mean, one example, I have a
21	wish they had some of the additional	21	colleague who uses Google Ads to sell his
22	functionality. They just don't have the	22	textbook. He's a brilliant mind. He's so
23	budget to get there.	23	brilliant that he writes math competition
24	Q. It's your opinion that the advertisers	24	math textbooks based on notes that he prepared

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	Page 266		Page 268
1	for his daughter.	1	mechanism, so this is when my involvement
2	And if you talk to him about auction	2	begins.
3	theory, he knows a lot of information about	3	In the Boston mechanism, it's an
4	auction theory, but he doesn't have the skill	4	example of a system that's not strategy proof.
5	to bid for his books, it's if you want	5	So if I'm submitting my ranking over schools
6	to find it, it's called "Hard Math for Middle	6	and there's a school that is really popular
7	School." You can by it on Amazon and other	7	so an example in Boston is the Timilty Middle
8	sites to meet the minimum spend threshold.	8	School. A lot of families want to go there
9	But I think he's a very sophisticated agent.	9	is it in my interest to rank the Timilty
10	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	10	Middle School as my first choice, or should I
11	Q. So I think one of the examples of the	11	choose a safe second choice?
12	work you've done in the past was related to	12	And the way the algorithm that the
13	the Boston school choice mechanism project.	13	city used at the time worked was it was not
14	Is that a fair characterization?	14	necessarily in your interest to behave
15	A. Yes, that's a fine characterization.	15	honestly, so it was not a strategy-proof
16	Yeah.	16	system.
17	Q. Can you when did that project take	17	So this was pointed out by some other
18	place?	18	researchers, and my coauthors actually, Tayfun
19	A. I started working with Boston Public	19	Sonmez and Atilla
20	Schools dating in 2003.	20	
21	Q. And can you tell me more about what	21	(Stenographer clarification.)
22	that project entailed?	22	
23	A. Sure.	23	THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah, sorry.
24	Boston Public Schools is a city that	24	These are hard names. Tayfun, T-a-y-f-u-n,
	Page 267		Page 269
1	had for years forced bussing, so the courts	1	Sonmez, S-o-n-m-e-z. And Atilla, last name
2	ruled that the school district was de facto	2	starts with an A.
3	segregated. In fact, it's the 50th	3	A. And they wrote an article pointing out
4	anniversary of that decision this year, 1974.	4	that this allocation system, which affects
5	So they set up a system where they	5	tens of thousands of kids in the city of
6	took children from different neighborhoods,	6	Boston, does not encourage honest behavior.
7	and they mandated that they attended schools	7	So in 2003, the mayor and the
8	across town. Roughly speaking, minority	8	superintendent convened a commission,
9	shildren from Daybury war bused into	9	
1	children from Roxbury were bussed into	)	primarily the superintendent, which brought
10	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian	10	primarily the superintendent, which brought together economic experts, those two names
10 11	•		
	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian	10	together economic experts, those two names
11	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families	10 11	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to
11 12	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.	10 11 12	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a
11 12 13	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and	10 11 12 13	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.
11 12 13 14	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and '90s to take forced bussing and make it	10 11 12 13 14	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.  So we issued a report. I testified in
11 12 13 14 15	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and '90s to take forced bussing and make it voluntary. So they had set up the	10 11 12 13 14 15	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.  So we issued a report. I testified in school committee meetings. And one of the
11 12 13 14 15 16	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and '90s to take forced bussing and make it voluntary. So they had set up the infrastructure to bus children throughout the	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.  So we issued a report. I testified in school committee meetings. And one of the kind of lessons that this part of this
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and '90s to take forced bussing and make it voluntary. So they had set up the infrastructure to bus children throughout the city, and in doing so, they said, Instead of	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.  So we issued a report. I testified in school committee meetings. And one of the kind of lessons that this part of this became my dissertation is that when you
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and '90s to take forced bussing and make it voluntary. So they had set up the infrastructure to bus children throughout the city, and in doing so, they said, Instead of eliminating this system, why don't we offer	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.  So we issued a report. I testified in school committee meetings. And one of the kind of lessons that this part of this became my dissertation is that when you have a system that does not encourage honest
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and '90s to take forced bussing and make it voluntary. So they had set up the infrastructure to bus children throughout the city, and in doing so, they said, Instead of eliminating this system, why don't we offer families the choice of whether they'd like to	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.  So we issued a report. I testified in school committee meetings. And one of the kind of lessons that this part of this became my dissertation is that when you have a system that does not encourage honest play, a very significant effect of such a
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and '90s to take forced bussing and make it voluntary. So they had set up the infrastructure to bus children throughout the city, and in doing so, they said, Instead of eliminating this system, why don't we offer families the choice of whether they'd like to go to school in different neighborhoods? So that happened starting in 1989, after the court decree was vacated.	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.  So we issued a report. I testified in school committee meetings. And one of the kind of lessons that this part of this became my dissertation is that when you have a system that does not encourage honest play, a very significant effect of such a system is that there are families who don't
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Southie, which was mostly Irish and Italian neighborhoods, and vice versa. Those families were busted into Roxbury.  That system evolved into the 1980s and '90s to take forced bussing and make it voluntary. So they had set up the infrastructure to bus children throughout the city, and in doing so, they said, Instead of eliminating this system, why don't we offer families the choice of whether they'd like to go to school in different neighborhoods? So that happened starting in 1989, after the	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	together economic experts, those two names together, with Alvin Roth and myself, to demonstrate the consequences of not having a system with good incentives.  So we issued a report. I testified in school committee meetings. And one of the kind of lessons that this part of this became my dissertation is that when you have a system that does not encourage honest play, a very significant effect of such a system is that there are families who don't understand those rules, and they get hurt by

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	Page 270
1	get the message you should not apply to the
2	Timilty School might have ranged the Timilty
3	School as their first choice, and as a result
4	of doing that, they lost out on their
5	opportunity to attend their second choice or
6	their third choice. So in the data in Boston,
7	what we saw is something like 20 percent of
8	elementary school applicants didn't get the
9	memo. They ranked a school that was quite
10	sought after and ended up unassigned.
11	So my work involved, starting in 2003,
12	advising the district on a strategy-proof
13	alternative that the city eventually adopted
14	in 2005.
15	Q. And so you would say that the Boston
16	school choice mechanism was not efficient; is

is that fair?

A. So in that specific context, we have to be very careful about the definition of "efficiency."

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proof.

So if I use the conventional definition from economics of Pareto efficiency, the old system, I would say, was not Pareto efficient. That is, you could find

situations where there are two applicants who had gotten assigned their second choices, so I got my second choice, and maybe you got your second choice, and I would rather have your school as my first choice, and you would rather have my school as my -- my first choice. Those inefficiencies were the result of the fact that the system is not strategy

If you had judged whether we could find these mutually beneficial matches from the perspective of the rankings that the participants sent into the system, you would say there are no examples of mutually beneficial trades.

So long story short, whether we judged the system as efficient or not requires us to take a view on how is someone going to participate in a system that's not strategy proof?

And so if we have some unsophisticated players -- this is the topic of my 2008 paper -- in the Boston mechanism, you're going to end up with outcomes that are inefficient.

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- Q. Okay. I think the conclusion there at the end was that it was not efficient -- or, sorry -- there were inefficiencies associated with the Boston school choice mechanism prior to your involvement?
- A. Yeah, that's correct. Yes, yes, yeah. I just wanted to be very precise about the definition of "efficiency," yes.
  - Q. Which is why you got involved, right?
- A. Well, I was mostly concerned about the incentive issue with the Boston mechanism that I think is one of the dominant considerations in school assignment problems, that when you have a system, like Boston's old system, and you are a participant in the system, if it's not a strategy-proof system, how do I rank schools?

So that was a giGanstic issue in the city of Boston because there were some family members who formed parent groups to talk about strategic heuristics. One group was called the West Zone Parents Group. They're a Google group that had all of their, you know, heuristics posted online, and that group was

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incredibly sophisticated in how they responded to the system. But the -- my impression is the vast majority of parents were not members of this West Zone Parents Group.

They were concerned that there's this inequity because there's the folks who really understand the rules, and there is folks who don't. And the folks who understand the rules are able to get, you know, what we would say are strategic errants from the knowledge of the rules. So that was a concern alongside the efficiency concern.

- Q. But it wasn't inefficient because of lack of transparency, right?
- A. Well, you had a system that was not strategy proof. So when you have a system that's not strategy proof, what you need to do is come up with a way to advise participants how they should interact in the system.

What the city did not do at that time is provide any information about supply/demand patterns at schools. Had they advertised to members of the community that the Timilty Middle School, the school I mentioned a second

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1	ago, which is very popular, is incredibly	1	algorithm that's used to rank choices, that's
2	oversubscribed so there's 100 slots and a	2	what changed in 2005. That if by the
3	thousand applicants then family members	3	"ranking system," you mean the set of options
4	would be able to weigh the calculation. Maybe	4	that people are allowed to rank, that's
5	I shouldn't waste my first choice on the	5	changed several times since that time period,
6	Timilty Middle School and choose another	6	and I've been involved in those reforms as
7	school as my first choice.	7	well.
8	That's one dimension of the system	8	Q. And in what way did it change? In
9	that was not very transparent, you know, how	9	what way did the set of options they were
10	do you participate.	10	allowed to rank change?
11	Another example in that specific	11	A. So in the early days of the system,
12	system is the guidance that Boston Public	12	back to 2003, the city was partitioned into
13	Schools' officials used to give participants	13	three different zones, an east zone, a west
14	in the system. I remember this quote vividly	14	zone, and a north zone. And applicants for
15	to this day because I found it so shocking.	15	elementary school were only allowed to apply
16	In the school brochure, the advice	16	to schools within their zone.
17	given to participants was "For a better chance	17	Around 2006, they changed the system
18	of your 'first choice' school, consider	18	such that if I happened to live on the
19	ranking less popular schools." So they are	19	boundary of a zone let's say I lived right
20	actively encouraging participants to behave in	20	in between the east and west zone, but I
21	a strategic way to get one of their choices,	21	happened to be in the east zone. They would
22	and that created a tremendous amount of	22	allow you to apply to schools that were within
23	mistrust in the overall system.	23	a catchment area of your school that's in the
24	Q. People understood how the allocation	24	other zone. So if I'm in the east zone and
24		24	
1	Page 275	1	Page 277
1	system worked, right? That was transparent?	1	I'm on the boundary of the east and west, I
2	A. The rules were transparent, yes.	2	could apply to the schools on the west zone.
3	Q. But yet it still led to an inefficient	3	They changed the system yet again in a
4	result; is that fair?	4	very high profile way in 2012 to a system that
5	A. That's fair, yes.	5	was designed by my graduate student at the
6	Q. And that wasn't due to any lack of	6	time his name was Pang Xi (phonetic) to
7	competition, right?	7	determine the set of options that you get to
8	A. That's correct, yes.	8	apply to based on where you lived. So they
9	Q. And so you helped fix the problem; is	9	eliminated the concept of a zone, and they
10	that right?	10	changed the you can call it the choice
11	A. Well, one reason I'm working on these	11	menu, the set of schools that you get to apply
12	topics 20 years later is it's a pretty large	12	to, to be based on a concept that's known in
13	problem, so I'm not sure what you mean by	13	the city of Boston today as the home-based
14	"fixed the problem."	14	model.
15	What I did do, what I did work on is	15	So what they do in the system and
1	moving the system from Boston to a system that	16	this is a brain child of my Ph.D. student
16		17	is they look at your address so in fact,
17	is a strategy-proof system. So now you can		
17 18	give advice to participants on how to behave	18	you can go online and do this pretty soon in
17	give advice to participants on how to behave in the clearinghouse. You should rank your	19	you can go online and do this pretty soon in Boston.
17 18	give advice to participants on how to behave in the clearinghouse. You should rank your schools honestly. And so for many years,	19 20	Boston.  You are then given a customized menu
17 18 19	give advice to participants on how to behave in the clearinghouse. You should rank your	19	Boston.  You are then given a customized menu of choices in the city of schools that meet
17 18 19 20	give advice to participants on how to behave in the clearinghouse. You should rank your schools honestly. And so for many years,	19 20	Boston.  You are then given a customized menu
17 18 19 20 21	give advice to participants on how to behave in the clearinghouse. You should rank your schools honestly. And so for many years, Boston gave that kind of information to	19 20 21	Boston.  You are then given a customized menu of choices in the city of schools that meet

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1 Boston is allowed to apply to two schools that the City has rated as Tier 1 as well as the 2 transportation costs. And one way the C achieved that was by limiting the number of choices est. 5 So in a setting like this, you know, what reform that took place in 2005 did not 8 change. This is just an input into the 9 algorithm. So I think that was the most 9 significant change in 2013, the elimination of 11 zones in these customized choice menus, did 13 the number of schools you could apply to or 14 bid for, I suppose 15 A. Yes. 15 A. For elementary school in the old 18 system, depending on whether you were in the east zone or the west zone or the north zone, your typical applicant could apply to about 25 20 size to be on the order of, let's say, 12 23 size to be on the order of, let's say, 12 23 size to be on the order of, let's say, 12 24 to 15 schools. So for most applicants, the Page 279 number of choices you could apply to decreased. Q. Yes. That seems like a bad outcome 10 transportation costs. And one way the C achieved that was by limiting the number of choices st. 15 transportation costs. And one way the C achieved that was by limiting the number of choices st. 5 on a setting like this, you know, who have competing objective, shad one way the C achieved that was by limiting the number of choices st. 5 on in a setting like this, you know, when have competing objective, shad one way the C achieved that was by limiting the number of choices st. 5 on in a setting like this, you know, when have competing objective, shad one way the C achieved that was by limiting the number choices that you could apply to think determine the choice set the was by limiting the number of choices and and what's good for think that was the most that determine the choice set shad parent the costs of offering families choice. Are the cost of offering families choice. Are the cost of offering families	er of
two closest schools that the City has rated Tier 2. And they have other considerations that determine the choice set. The underlying algorithm, by the way, that reform that took place in 2005 did not change. This is just an input into the algorithm. So I think that was the most ozones in these customized choice menus.  Q. Did the customized choice menus, did the number of schools you could apply to or bid for, I suppose A. Yes. Q change? A. For elementary school in the old system, depending on whether you were in the east zone or the west zone or the north zone, your typical applicant could apply to about 25 changed the typical applicant's choice set size to be on the order of, let's say, 12 changed the typical applicants, the  Page 279 number of choices you could apply to decreased. Q. Yes. That seems like a bad outcome  a chieved that was by limiting the number choices that you could apply to. So in a setting like this, you know, we have competing objectives that we're thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for thinking about. We have competing objectives that we're thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for thinking about. We have competing objectives that we're thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for thinking about. We have competing objectives that we're thinking about. We have competing objectives tha twe	er of
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The underlying algorithm, by the way, that reform that took place in 2005 did not change. This is just an input into the algorithm. So I think that was the most significant change in 2013, the elimination of 10 the same time, the system operator, by 10 significant change in 2013, the elimination of 11 zones in these customized choice menus. 12 Q. Did the customized choice menus, did 13 the number of schools you could apply to or 14 bid for, I suppose 15 A. Yes. 15 M. For elementary school in the old 18 system, depending on whether you were in the east zone or the west zone or the north zone, your typical applicant could apply to about 25 to 28 schools. In the new system, the City 22 changed the typical applicant's choice set 23 size to be on the order of, let's say, 12 decreased. 19 Q. Decreased by roughly half? 10 A. Maybe a little bit less than half, but 10 C. Yes. That seems like a bad outcome 10 what's good for thinking about. We want to let families the thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for the thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for the thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for the thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for the thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for the thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for the thinking about. We want to let families exercise choice and do what's good for the this is a public sector resource, is balance the costs of offering families choice. Are there in Boston, it really stands out just here in Boston, it	hem.
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5 but 5 hurting any other family. Like we said a second ago, it's not the case that you got	here
6 Q. Yes. That seems like a bad outcome 6 second ago, it's not the case that you got	iout
	l
7 for parents and families, right? 7 your second choice and I got my second	choice
8 A. We have to judge this relative to the 8 and I want your school as my first choice	e and
9 goals of the system. So one of main goals of 9 vice versa.	
the system at the time was to have the City  But if I were to think about a	
pay less for transportation costs. 11 counterfactual world where you could ap	ply to
So among large U.S. cities, Boston 12 any school in the entire city, then by	
spends more on per-pupil transportation than 13 restricting the set of choice options, you	
any other city. So if I look at the top 100 14 have prevented children from maybe acc	essing
school districts in the United States, Boston 15 their dream school. But the City came to	the .
spends \$2,000-plus per pupil, which is the leading of the decision that they wanted to do that to be	3
most of any city. And if you look at the 17 able to save on the transportation costs.	
discussion in "The Boston Globe," any Boston 18 Q. But families had were allowed	to
resident is aware of challenges with buses 19 families had fewer choices, and all thing	
20 arriving on time, dropping kids back home on 20 equal, we talked about how less choice i	
21 time. 21 adverse market design feature; is that fai	
And so the edict that was given by the 22 A. As a general principle, we want to	
23 mayor that led to that reform in 2012 was to 23 ensure that market participants have mar	r?
have children attend school closer to home so 24 choices. In this specific instance and oth	r?

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	Page 282		Page 284
1	market design instances, we have to weigh the	1	yourself, or are you okay?
2	ability to express choices with other factors	2	A. This is a relatively recent article.
3	that determine the performance of the market.	3	Let me just review this specific one.
4	Q. So your point is that you need to look	4	Okay. Yes, great. This is bringing
5	at these things holistically, and a reduction	5	back memories. Thank you.
6	in choice might be justified by other	6	Q. This article describes or this
7	considerations; is that fair?	7	paper describes a weighted lottery process for
8	A. In the specific case of Boston,	8	allocating COVID prophylaxis to high-risk
9	reducing choice was, you know, the kind of	9	individuals, right?
10	the assignment given to the design team, so it	10	A. That's correct, yes.
11	was rationalized because of this desire to try	11	Q. And do you recall how that weighted
12	to reduce transportation costs in the system.	12	system worked?
13	So as a general matter, you know, when we	13	A. At a high level, I do, yes.
14	think about designing market-clearing rules,	14	Q. Can you explain it to me?
15	there often are competing objectives, and we	15	A. Sure. So this paper is describing a
16	have to weigh those objectives. I agree with	16	partnership that three market designers,
17	that.	17	myself, Tayfun Sonmez, and another market
18	Q. We've talked about one of the	18	designer, Utku Ünver, had with a team from the
19	market design principles we've talked about	19	University of Pittsburgh's medical center.
20	and I think this is in the context of	20	And the lead author the last author of this
21	fairness. Some of these run together for me,	21	article is a doctor named Douglas White, who
22	so apologies	22	is a bioethicist and one of the leading
23	A. Okay.	23	experts in the United States on the fair
24	Q is level playing field, the idea of	24	allocation of scarce medical resources.
	Page 283		Page 285
1	a level playing field.	1	And the article is referring to an
2	A. (Witness nodding.)	2	early period of the COVID-19 pandemic when w
3	Q. How does is it fair to consider the	3	did not have sufficient supply of one of the,
4	notion of level playing field within the	4	at the time, most promising treatments for
5	market design principle of fairness?	5	COVID. They call it mAB or monoclonal
6	A. That's one dimension of fairness,	6	antibodies. And Doug White's team was tasked
7	yes.	7	with figuring out how to distribute the
8	MR. RYBNICEK: I'm going to	8	allocation of the units mAb. I mean, the
9	mark I think this is Exhibit 4. It's a	9	specific medical names are here for the
10	health forum article titled "Weighted Lottery	10	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, the
11	to Equitably Allocate Scarce Supply of	11	35-hospital system in Western Pennsylvania.
12	COVID-19 Monoclonal Antibody."	12	And what they were interested in is
13		13	having a system that prioritized a subset of
14	(Exhibit No. 4 marked for	14	patients who came from disadvantaged areas,
15	identification.)	15	and those disadvantaged areas were defined by
16		16	what's called an area deprivation index, and
17	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	17	so it turned out that this specific setting
18	Q. Do you do you recognize this	18	was closely related to work that Sonmez and I
10	document?	19	had done studying how to design an allocation
19	document.		
20	A. I do, yes.	20	system for students who are applying to
20 21	<ul><li>A. I do, yes.</li><li>Q. And you see that your name is amongst</li></ul>	21	selective high schools in the city of Chicago
20	A. I do, yes.		
20 21	<ul><li>A. I do, yes.</li><li>Q. And you see that your name is amongst</li></ul>	21	selective high schools in the city of Chicago

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	Page 286		Page 288
1	certain schools.	1	Q. Got it.
2	So what we did in this system is set	2	And so did the program achieve its
3	up a what Professor White used to like to	3	goals?
4	call weighted lottery or what we would call in	4	A. So there's many aspects of that
5	economics a reserve system, where a portion of	5	question of achieving its goals. So
6	units are allocated via lottery where the	6	Q. I guess I can simplify it.
7	lottery is weighted in a way to achieve	7	A. Okay.
8	distributional goals.	8	Q. What's it say by "main outcomes"?
9	So the specific details on the	9	A. Okay. The main outcomes here, and let
10	weighting are described in this paper, and	10	me read this. "Proportion of individuals from
11	what this paper is specifically about is how	11	disadvantaged neighborhoods and black
12	well did that system work in achieving the	12	individuals who are allocated and received
13	goals? So it builds on earlier work that we	13	tixagevimab"
14	had done with White to look at different ways	14	
15	to accommodate equity considerations and the	15	(Stenographer clarification.)
16	allocation of scarce medical resources during	16	
17	pandemics.	17	A. Okay. Let's just say were allocated
18	Q. Thanks for that overview.	18	and received the monoclonal antibody. That
19	So is it fair to say that individuals	19	was the main outcome.
20	from the disadvantaged communities were	20	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
21	weighted in the lottery by being entered in	21	Q. And so did individuals with who
22	additional times?	22	were weighted more heavily ultimately receive
23	A. Now, let me try to remember. If you'd	23	the therapy at a higher rate?
24	just give me one second.	24	A. Let's look at results here. So I'm
	Page 287		Page 289
1	Q. Sure. Take your time.	1	reading from the results. "A higher
2	A. How the weighting took place.	2	proportion of individuals from disadvantaged
3	(Witness reviews document.)	3	neighborhoods was allocated the drug in the
4	I think the way you described it is	4	ADI, the area of deprivation, index-weighted
5	equivalent to the way that this was actually	5	lottery compared with the unweighted lottery."
6	undertaken.	6	So that's one of the main outcomes
7	We could think of a lottery, which is	7	that's specified in the study.
8	everyone has an equal probability of getting	8	"The proportion of black individuals
9	assigned that one unit of the monoclonal	9	allocated the drug was greater in the weighted
10	antibody, or what we could do instead is	10	lottery."
1	• •		
11	weight the lottery such that if you're from a	11	Q. Was there anything anticompetitive
	•	11 12	Q. Was there anything anticompetitive about this lottery?
11	weight the lottery such that if you're from a		
11 12	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently	12	about this lottery?
11 12 13	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then	12 13 14	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
11 12 13 14	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then the probability that you have of getting a unit is going to be higher than folks who are not from that area.	12 13 14	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. I don't even know how to process that
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then the probability that you have of getting a unit is going to be higher than folks who are not from that area.  So that's what we would call a reserve	12 13 14 15 16 17	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. I don't even know how to process that question.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then the probability that you have of getting a unit is going to be higher than folks who are not from that area.	12 13 14 15 16 17	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. I don't even know how to process that question.  So if I were to think about
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then the probability that you have of getting a unit is going to be higher than folks who are not from that area.  So that's what we would call a reserve	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. I don't even know how to process that question.  So if I were to think about anticompetitive conduct, this is a pandemic
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then the probability that you have of getting a unit is going to be higher than folks who are not from that area.  So that's what we would call a reserve system. Also, we have a portion of units set aside that are reserved for a particular group of participants in the allocation system, and	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. I don't even know how to process that question.  So if I were to think about anticompetitive conduct, this is a pandemic scenario where there is a scarcity of a given
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then the probability that you have of getting a unit is going to be higher than folks who are not from that area.  So that's what we would call a reserve system. Also, we have a portion of units set aside that are reserved for a particular group	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. I don't even know how to process that question.  So if I were to think about anticompetitive conduct, this is a pandemic scenario where there is a scarcity of a given quantity. And so the demand and supply here
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then the probability that you have of getting a unit is going to be higher than folks who are not from that area.  So that's what we would call a reserve system. Also, we have a portion of units set aside that are reserved for a particular group of participants in the allocation system, and their prioritization, that is, their odds in this case, because it's a lottery system,	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. I don't even know how to process that question.  So if I were to think about anticompetitive conduct, this is a pandemic scenario where there is a scarcity of a given quantity. And so the demand and supply here involved the demand for the drug from patients here, 10,834 individuals were eligible for the drug and the supply. The
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	weight the lottery such that if you're from a region that has an ADI that is sufficiently high I think it was 8, 9, and 10 then the probability that you have of getting a unit is going to be higher than folks who are not from that area.  So that's what we would call a reserve system. Also, we have a portion of units set aside that are reserved for a particular group of participants in the allocation system, and their prioritization, that is, their odds in	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	about this lottery?  MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.  A. I don't even know how to process that question.  So if I were to think about anticompetitive conduct, this is a pandemic scenario where there is a scarcity of a given quantity. And so the demand and supply here involved the demand for the drug from patients here, 10,834 individuals were

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	Page 290		Page 292
1	price, so defining what is competitive here	1	Pittsburgh Medical Center, so I'm certain that
2	without a price is a challenging notion.	2	the lottery was a fair lottery. This
3	What I can say, however, is that the	3	allocation mechanism satisfies the property
4	outcome here because if we model this	4	that if I'm from a low ADI area, a not
5	this is what we've done in other papers is	5	disadvantaged neighborhood area, then my
6	one where people have preferences, where they	6	probability of getting assigned is the same as
7	prefer getting the drug versus not getting the	7	another patient from a low ADI area. So it
8	drug. Provided that we're not wasting any	8	satisfies the equal treatment of equals
9	units of these monoclonal antibody, there's no	9	property.
10	way to make someone better off without making	10	Furthermore, the second type of
11	someone worse off, so the outcome here would	11	individual here is someone from a high ADI
12	be Pareto efficient.	12	area. And we have two patients from high ADI
13	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	13	areas, because it's a fair lottery among that
14	Q. And do you think this lottery system	14	group, we satisfy the equal treatment of
15	was fair?	15	equals property. They would they have the
16	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	16	same probability of getting assigned.
17	A. My role in this particular problem was	17	So using that as a definition of
18	implementing the goals of the stakeholder	18	fairness, which is what we have written about
19	community that Professor White convened. So	19	in other papers, I would say this, given the
20	this is really an example of the economist as	20	objective, was a fair procedure.
21	engineer, so I didn't take a position on the	21	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
22	objectives of the stakeholders.	22	Q. And so it was fair because in the
23	But given their objectives so the	23	context of the objectives of those running the
24	way they did this in Pittsburgh was they had a	24	lottery; is that fair?
2-7		2-7	
1	Page 291 community engagement process where they had	1	Page 293 MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
2	different members of the community, including	2	A. It's fair because the stakeholders
3	doctors, including lawyers, including	3	came up with the objective, right, through
4	religious personnel, weighing in on what is an	4	this community engagement process. And then
5	adequate way to allocate monoclonal antibody	5	I've given you a mathematical definition of
6	from the perspective of health equity.	6	fairness in this context. And the allocation
7	I'm not an expert on health equity,	7	system that we designed, in collaboration with
8	but given their goals of trying to prioritize	8	Professor White and his team, satisfied that
9	certain disadvantaged neighborhoods, the task	9	property, this equal treatment of equals
10	then became, as the engineer as the	10	property.
11	economic engineer, what is a way to implement	11	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
12	that objective using an allocation mechanism.	12	Q. Okay. So but fairness is judged
13	So when I am asked the question that you've	13	within the context of what the objectives of a
14	asked about, is this fair or not, I would	14	particular marketplace is; is that accurate?
15	judge that with respect to the objectives.	15	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.
10	juage mat man respect to the objectives.		
16	And so in this system it's a lottery	16	A. In this specific outcome in this
16 17	And so in this system, it's a lottery system. So if we go back to the definition of	16 17	A. In this specific outcome, in this specific scenario, the notion of fairness that
17	system. So if we go back to the definition of	17	specific scenario, the notion of fairness that
17 18	system. So if we go back to the definition of fairness as equal treatments of equals, we	17 18	specific scenario, the notion of fairness that I've proposed to you is this equal treatment
17 18 19	system. So if we go back to the definition of fairness as equal treatments of equals, we have two different types of patients here. We	17 18 19	specific scenario, the notion of fairness that I've proposed to you is this equal treatment of equals idea, this, you know, Aristotelian
17 18 19 20	system. So if we go back to the definition of fairness as equal treatments of equals, we have two different types of patients here. We have patients from, you know, high ADI areas	17 18 19 20	specific scenario, the notion of fairness that I've proposed to you is this equal treatment of equals idea, this, you know, Aristotelian idea that is relevant in this setting because
17 18 19 20 21	system. So if we go back to the definition of fairness as equal treatments of equals, we have two different types of patients here. We have patients from, you know, high ADI areas and patients from non-ADI areas. It's a fair	17 18 19 20 21	specific scenario, the notion of fairness that I've proposed to you is this equal treatment of equals idea, this, you know, Aristotelian idea that is relevant in this setting because there's no price, right, so there are aspects
17 18 19 20 21 22	system. So if we go back to the definition of fairness as equal treatments of equals, we have two different types of patients here. We have patients from, you know, high ADI areas and patients from non-ADI areas. It's a fair lottery.	17 18 19 20 21 22	specific scenario, the notion of fairness that I've proposed to you is this equal treatment of equals idea, this, you know, Aristotelian idea that is relevant in this setting because there's no price, right, so there are aspects of what you're saying that could be right
17 18 19 20 21	system. So if we go back to the definition of fairness as equal treatments of equals, we have two different types of patients here. We have patients from, you know, high ADI areas and patients from non-ADI areas. It's a fair	17 18 19 20 21	specific scenario, the notion of fairness that I've proposed to you is this equal treatment of equals idea, this, you know, Aristotelian idea that is relevant in this setting because there's no price, right, so there are aspects

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	Page 294		Page 296
1	patients from low-income neighborhoods and	1	we would in technical economics, there are
2	patients from high-income neighborhoods. So	2	many efficient outcomes.
3	that is a constraint that was given to us as	3	Then we turn to fairness. So I have
4	the designer.	4	fairness with respect to the way that the
5	But once we have that constraint, the	5	stakeholders have defined the problem. I
6	definition of fairness is, you know, this	6	wouldn't call that this is what I'm wanting
7	philosophical definition of what is truly	7	to emphasize. I wouldn't call that the
8	fair.	8	objective. I would say that's more of a
9	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	9	constraint.
10	Q. Yes. Okay. I guess I think I'm	10	So they said you can only condition
11	just restating what you said earlier	11	delivery of the drug on this one attribute of
12	A. Okay.	12	the patients, where they live. Okay. Now,
13	Q which is fairness is judged from	13	for instance, they did not say you can
14	the perspective of the objective of a	14	condition delivery of the drug on the race of
15	particular program.	15	the patient. Okay? There's a debate about
16	In this case, the objective of the	16	whether that is, in fact, legal or
17	program was to deliver a scarce supply of	17	appropriate. Okay?
18	monoclonal antibodies at a higher rate to	18	So given that constraint, I then
19	disadvantaged communities.	19	appealed to my definition of fairness, which
20	A. Yeah.	20	comes from Aristotle and others, and ask, with
21	Q. Is that fair?	21	respect to that constraint, is the allocation
22	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	22	mechanism producing a fair outcome?
23	A. Could you restate the question? I	23	Q. Okay. Did the participants in this
24	just	24	lottery know that some individuals were
	Page 295		Page 297
1	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	1	weighted more heavily than others?
2	Q. Sure.	2	A. In my understanding well, this
3	A want to make sure I am	3	specific one in the paper that you sent me,
4	understanding what you're	4	let me just see what we said about that.
5	Q. What I had	5	(Witness reviews document.)
6	A. Okay.	6	I don't remember in this specific
7	Q. What I had heard you say earlier is	7	instance what the participants were informed
8	that fairness is assessed in the context of	8	about the specific mechanism. The mechanism
9	the objection objective of a particular	9	rules were and prioritization was the result
10	program	10	of community engagement, and they were in line
11	A. Yeah.	11	with the rules that were discussed by the
12	Q marketplace, lottery.	12	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which had put
13	In this context, the objective was to	13	out public documents on its ethical allocation
14	deliver therapies to a particular community at	14	goals. So that's what we talk about here in
15	a higher rate than other communities, and that	15	this paper.
16	led you to conclude that it was fair; is that	16	But, you know, this was in the kind of
17	accurate?	17	peak of the COVID pandemic, where there was
	A. I mean, there's some nuance to what	18	extreme scarcity, so I don't remember, you
18			
19	you've just said. I just want to be very	19	know, what was beyond what's written in
19 20	you've just said. I just want to be very clear here.	20	this paper about precisely what was relayed to
19 20 21	you've just said. I just want to be very clear here.  So in this problem, we have many	20 21	this paper about precisely what was relayed to individuals.
19 20 21 22	you've just said. I just want to be very clear here.  So in this problem, we have many outcomes that are efficient because the	20 21 22	this paper about precisely what was relayed to individuals.  I do remember one aspect, though, that
19 20 21	you've just said. I just want to be very clear here.  So in this problem, we have many	20 21	this paper about precisely what was relayed to individuals.

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	Page 298		Page 300
1	this lottery for the UPMC team that one of my	1	It's captioned "Q and A, How an Economist
2	coauthors designed for them. And what they	2	Unlocked Hidden Truths About School Choice."
3	would do is they would calibrate the cutoff	3	
4	number that you needed to be, so if the	4	(Exhibit No. 5 marked for
5	patients were given random numbers, and that	5	identification.)
6	information was given to the clinicians.	6	,
7	So if someone wanted to ask the	7	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
8	clinician, Why is it that I did not get the	8	Q. I assume this is familiar to you; is
9	monoclonal antibody? the clinician was	9	that correct?
10	equipped to say, The reason you did not get	10	A. It's definitely been a while since
11	this drug is because your lottery number was	11	I've seen this, and I look much younger in
12	not above the lottery number that you would	12	this picture.
13	need to get the drug. So that was a specific	13	Q. That's the way time works.
14	request that the team had at UPMC.	14	If you need a minute, feel free to
15	Q. But would you agree that it would	15	familiarize yourself
16	it would be deceptive not to tell lottery	16	A. Let me take that minute, yes.
17	participants that some were weighted more	17	(Witness reviews document.)
18	heavily than others?	18	Okay. Great. I have had a chance to
19	A. As a matter of economics, the word	19	read this.
20	"deceptive," I think it's the task of the	20	Q. Is having more choice ever a bad
21	market designer to tell participants what the	21	thing?
22	allocation scheme is. So	22	MR. CHANG: Objection to form.
23	Q. So sometimes it's fine not to tell	23	A. It depends on the context.
24	market participants?	24	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
	Page 299		Page 301
1	A. No, no, no.	1	Q. But it may?
2	MR. CHANG: Objection. Form.	2	A. It could be, yes.
3	A. I'm sorry. So maybe I	3	Q. On the you're already there, I
4	miscommunicated.	4	think. On what's marked page 4, essentially
5	It's not fine to tell participants,	5	the second to the last page, at the bottom,
6	especially in this kind of situation, where at	6	there's a question posed to you, "Do you think
7	the time you know, it's turned out that	7	giving people more choices in their education
8	monoclonal antibodies are not as effective as	8	or their children's education is always a good
9	we thought, by the way. So this is back in	9	thing?"
10	2002 2022. Many people thought that	10	And your response is "One of the
11	monoclonal antibody antibody infusions	11	narratives of school choice reform, going all
12	were you know, in other influenza pandemics	12	the way back to Milton Friedman, is giving
13	have been quite effective, so there was a lot	13	people choice is inherently good. Now we are
14	of hope with this particular treatment.	14	starting to see a couple of pretty
15	And if they are rationing it in a	15	high-profile scenarios, like the Louisiana
16	life-or-death situation and the participants	16	voucher system, where
		17	
17	who are being rationed are not informed about	17	
17 18	the rules, I think that is not a good	18	(Stenographer clarification.)
17 18 19	the rules, I think that is not a good allocation system.		
17 18 19 20	the rules, I think that is not a good allocation system.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side.	18 19 20	BY MR. RYBNICEK:
17 18 19 20 21	the rules, I think that is not a good allocation system.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side. A. Okay.	18 19 20 21	BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q a couple of pretty high-profile
17 18 19 20 21 22	the rules, I think that is not a good allocation system.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side. A. Okay. Q. Tab 13.	18 19 20 21 22	BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q a couple of pretty high-profile scenarios, like the Louisiana voucher system,
17 18 19 20 21	the rules, I think that is not a good allocation system.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side. A. Okay.	18 19 20 21	BY MR. RYBNICEK:  Q a couple of pretty high-profile

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	Page 302		Page 304
1	So it's I have just a simple	1	Q. And who did you meet with?
2	question, which is it depends on the context	2	A. I met with counsel, and I met with the
3	whether more choice or less is beneficial,	3	team that assisted me in preparing this
4	correct?	4	report.
5	A. Yeah, I would agree with that	5	Q. Anybody else?
6	statement. In this context, we're looking at	6	A. No.
7	families expressing a choice to go to a	7	Q. And how many meetings approximately
8	private school, and what we saw was parents	8	did you have?
9	who chose to send their kid to a private	9	A. My best guess is between five and ten.
10	school ended up having the children do worse	10	Q. And how long were each of those
11	on standardized tests, but, of course, those	11	meetings on average?
12	family members may have been opting to go to	12	A. Between 45 minutes to an hour and a
13	those private schools for reasons other than	13	half roughly.
14	standardized tests.	14	Q. And you mentioned you met with your
15	So an interesting feature of	15	team. Who is your team?
16	Louisiana's private school voucher system is	16	A. I was assisted by Keystone Consulting
17	that public funds were used to allow children	17	in preparing this report.
18	to attend religious schools. So whether	18	Q. And how many individuals at Keystone
19	choice is good or bad in this specific context	19	assisted you approximately?
20	depends on what the objectives are of the	20	A. A handful of individuals. You know, I
21	participants in the system. And so what we	21	don't know the exact number.
22	usually do in economics is we start with a	22	Q. More than five?
23	revealed preference idea that people with full	23	A. I think less than five.
24	information will make choices that are in	24	Q. When did you first learn about this
	Page 303		Page 305
1	their interest.	1	case?
2	So even reading this quote today, I	2	A. Let me tell you exactly when I was
			71. Let me ten you exactly when I was
3	think is sufficiently nuanced. I say here,	3	retained by looking at my report here. I
3 4	think is sufficiently nuanced. I say here, "We are starting to see a couple of high		-
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	retained by looking at my report here. I
4	"We are starting to see a couple of high	3 4	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I
4 5	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less."	3 4 5	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly
4 5 6	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to	3 4 5 6	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.
4 5 6 7	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a	3 4 5 6 7	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was
4 5 6 7 8	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school,	3 4 5 6 7 8	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.
4 5 6 7 8 9	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the
4 5 6 7 8 9	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to run this program for several years.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case before being retained?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to run this program for several years.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case before being retained?  A. No.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less." I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to run this program for several years.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side.  A. Okay.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case before being retained?  A. No.  Q. And when did you start working on your
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less."  I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to run this program for several years.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side.  A. Okay.  Q. How did you prepare for this	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case before being retained?  A. No.  Q. And when did you start working on your report?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less."  I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to run this program for several years.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side.  A. Okay.  Q. How did you prepare for this deposition?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case before being retained?  A. No.  Q. And when did you start working on your report?  A. Shortly after the date I was retained,
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less."  I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to run this program for several years.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side.  A. Okay.  Q. How did you prepare for this deposition?  A. To prepare for this deposition, I	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case before being retained?  A. No.  Q. And when did you start working on your report?  A. Shortly after the date I was retained, a couple of months after July 2021.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less."  I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to run this program for several years.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side.  A. Okay.  Q. How did you prepare for this deposition?  A. To prepare for this deposition, I reread my report and reviewed material that I	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case before being retained?  A. No.  Q. And when did you start working on your report?  A. Shortly after the date I was retained, a couple of months after July 2021.  Q. So is it fair to say you've been
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	"We are starting to see a couple of high scenarios where people actually learn less."  I'm not saying it's bad for them. If I get to send my kid to a religious school and I care a lot about sending my kid to Catholic school, you may tell me the performance of my kid on a standardized test one year after attending the school is not necessarily a bad thing, and, in fact, that was the reaction we got from this study. The State of Louisiana continued to run this program for several years.  Q. Okay. You can put that to the side.  A. Okay.  Q. How did you prepare for this deposition?  A. To prepare for this deposition, I reread my report and reviewed material that I cited in my report.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	retained by looking at my report here. I think we have listed the dates precisely. I mean, I can't find it right now. It's roughly the end of 2021.  I'm sorry. Here, I found it. I was retained in July of 2021.  Q. And that's when you learned about the case as well?  A. I think I may have read about aspects of this case in the news prior to that date.  Q. Did you talk to anybody about the case before being retained?  A. No.  Q. And when did you start working on your report?  A. Shortly after the date I was retained, a couple of months after July 2021.  Q. So is it fair to say you've been working on your report for over three years?

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	Page 306		Page 308
1	A. Yeah, that's fair to say.	1	right?
2	Q. And how many hours would you	2	A. Appendix B lists the materials that I
3	approximate that you worked on your report?	3	relied upon and the materials I considered.
4	A. I don't know exactly but approximately	4	Q. Well you're getting ahead of me,
5	somewhere around the order of maybe 400 hours,	5	Professor.
6	3- to 400 hours.	6	A. That's just the title.
7	Q. Three to okay.	7	Q. What is the difference between the
8	And was there any additional time that	8	materials you relied upon and the materials
9	you worked on this case that you're not	9	you considered?
10	counting in the time that you worked on your	10	A. The materials that I relied upon are
11	report?	11	listed as materials that I relied upon in
12	A. I think that's the total sum of time	12	forming my expert opinion. So these are
13	I've spent studying the issues here.	13	things that are cited in my report, academic
14	Q. Did you draft your report?	14	works, public information, documents, and
15	A. Yes.	15	depositions.
16	Q. How did well, what's and what is	16	Q. And the materials you considered are
17	your compensation in this case?	17	ones that you reviewed but are not cited? Is
18	A. I am compensated at the rate of \$1,200	18	that an accurate description?
19	an hour.	19	A. That is an accurate description. So
20	Q. And did you receive any compensation	20	these are materials that I had access to, and
21	from the work that flowed to your team at	21	I looked at many of these in forming my
22	Keystone?	22	opinion.
23	A. I did not.	23	Q. So just looking at the the
24	Q. And do you know what your team was	24	appendices aren't numbered. But on the next
	Page 307		Page 309
1	compensated?	1	page, after the heading "Materials
2	A. I do not know.	2	Considered," it says you considered all
3	Q. You don't know their margin?	3	available discovery responses produced within
4	A. I don't.	4	the matter of State of Texas, et al. v.
5	Q. Are you currently working we may	5	Google, including the parties' initial
6	have covered this, but I'll ask just in case.	6	disclosures, discovery responses, and
7	Are you currently working as an expert in any	7	objections to interrogatories, written
8	other case?	8	responses to plaintiffs' Rule 30(b)(6) notice.
9	MR. CHANG: Objection. I'm	9	You reviewed all of those?
10	going to instruct the witness not to answer	10	A. I ran queries through these documents,
11	except for the cases where he has been	11	the entire list here.
12	disclosed as a testifying expert.	12	Q. And you ran queries through these
13	A. The list of cases where I have been	13	documents. Do you does that mean that you
14	disclosed as a testifying expert are in my	14	didn't actually read word for word each of
15	report that we talked about, the Iowa case.	15	these documents, but you searched them?
16	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	16	A. Right. I focused my attention on
17	Q. Great. Did the attorneys assisting	17	parts of these documents that were most
18	you draft any portions of your report?	18	relevant do my assignment.
19	MR. CHANG: Objection. I'm	19	Q. So it's not the case that you reviewed
20	going to instruct the witness not to answer	20	word for word each of the materials listed in
21	per the expert stipulation.	21	the materials considered; is that right?
22	BY MR. RYBNICEK:	22	A. That's a fair description.
23	Q. Appendix B of your opening report	23	THE WITNESS: Abe, can I ask

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	Page 310		Page 312
1	for a couple of minutes, but if it's a natural	1	Q. You're not offering any new opinions
2	place to break	2	as you sit here today, correct?
3	MR. RYBNICEK: Let's go off the	3	A. That is correct.
4	record. We're going to take a can we go	4	Q. You understand that today you
5	off record?	5	testified regarding liability?
6	MR. CHANG: Yes.	6	A. Yes.
7	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Time is 5:14		Q. Do you understand that the parties
8	We're off the record.	. ,	will later depose you, if needed, to discuss
9	we ie off the feedid.	9	your remedies-related opinions in your opening
10	(Recess taken from 5:15 p.m.	10	and rebuttal reports?
11	to 5:37 p.m.)	11	A. Yes, I understand that.
	to 3.57 p.m.)		
12	THE VIDEOCD ADJED. We are been	12	Q. Do you recall Google's counsel asking
13	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back		you about your about conclusions and
14	on the record. The time is 5:37.	14	whether you offered them as to Google's
15	MR. RYBNICEK: Great.	15	alleged conduct?
16	Dr. Pathak, I have no further	16	A. Yes.
17	questions. I appreciate your time.	17	Q. Do you recall Google's counsel asking
18		18	you about whether Google's alleged conduct had
19	CROSS-EXAMINATION	19	anticompetitive effects?
20	BY MR. CHANG:	20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Dr. Pathak, a few questions for you.	21	Q. Do you come to independent conclusions
22	Do you recall the questions that	22	about whether Google's conduct had
23	Google's counsel asked you today regarding	23	independent had anticompetitive effects?
24	your opinions in your opening report?	24	A. Yes.
	Page 311		Page 313
1	A. Yes.	1	Q. Do you recall being asked by Google's
2	Q. Was any of your testimony today	2	counsel about the COVID market design exercise
3	intended to change the opinions expressed in	3	that you carried out in Boston?
4	your opening report?	4	A. I believe it wasn't in Boston, but I
5	A. No.	5	do remember the COVID market design questions.
6	Q. Was any of your testimony today	6	Q. Sorry. Which city was that?
7	intended to limit the opinions expressed in	7	A. Pittsburgh.
8	your opening report?	8	Q. Do you recall being asked by Google's
9	A. No.	9	counsel about a COVID market design in
10	Q. Was any of your testimony today	10	Pittsburgh?
11	intended to change the opinions expressed in	11	A. Yes, I do.
	intended to change the opinions expressed in your rebuttal report?	11 12	
11			<ul><li>A. Yes, I do.</li><li>Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that</li></ul>
11 12	your rebuttal report?	12	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that
11 12 13	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today	12 13	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?
11 12 13 14 15	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today intended to limit the opinions expressed in	12 13 14	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that
11 12 13 14	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today	12 13 14 15	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?  MR. RYBNICEK: Objection to form.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today intended to limit the opinions expressed in your rebuttal report?  A. No.	12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?  MR. RYBNICEK: Objection to form.  A. Yes, there were, like a global
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today intended to limit the opinions expressed in your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Did you have sufficient facts and data	12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?  MR. RYBNICEK: Objection to form.  A. Yes, there were, like a global pandemic.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today intended to limit the opinions expressed in your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Did you have sufficient facts and data to reach your opinions within your two reports	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?  MR. RYBNICEK: Objection to form.  A. Yes, there were, like a global pandemic.  MR. CHANG: Pass the witness.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	your rebuttal report?  A. No. Q. Was any of your testimony today intended to limit the opinions expressed in your rebuttal report?  A. No. Q. Did you have sufficient facts and data to reach your opinions within your two reports in this case?	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?  MR. RYBNICEK: Objection to form.  A. Yes, there were, like a global pandemic.  MR. CHANG: Pass the witness.  MR. RYBNICEK: We have no
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today intended to limit the opinions expressed in your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Did you have sufficient facts and data to reach your opinions within your two reports in this case?  A. Yes.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?  MR. RYBNICEK: Objection to form.  A. Yes, there were, like a global pandemic.  MR. CHANG: Pass the witness.  MR. RYBNICEK: We have no further questions.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today intended to limit the opinions expressed in your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Did you have sufficient facts and data to reach your opinions within your two reports in this case?  A. Yes.  Q. Did you offer any new opinions in your	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?  MR. RYBNICEK: Objection to form.  A. Yes, there were, like a global pandemic.  MR. CHANG: Pass the witness.  MR. RYBNICEK: We have no further questions.  THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Was any of your testimony today intended to limit the opinions expressed in your rebuttal report?  A. No.  Q. Did you have sufficient facts and data to reach your opinions within your two reports in this case?  A. Yes.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. Were there special circumstances that were present in that particular exercise that are not present in the ad tech industry?  MR. RYBNICEK: Objection to form.  A. Yes, there were, like a global pandemic.  MR. CHANG: Pass the witness.  MR. RYBNICEK: We have no further questions.

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	Page 314		Page 316
1	orders for all parties.	1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	MR. CHANG: Yes. We need a	2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
3	rough as well.	3	SHERMAN DIVISION
4	MR. RYBNICEK: Yes. Thank you.	4	
5		5	********
6		6	THE STATE OF TEXAS, et al.,
7	(Deposition concluded at 5:42 p.m.)	7	Plaintiffs
8		8	vs. CA NO. 4:20-cv-00957-sdj
9		9	GOOGLE LLC,
10		10	Defendant
11		11	********
12		12	
13		13	I, PARAG PATHAK, PH.D., say that I have read
14		14	the foregoing deposition and hereby declare under
15		15	penalty of perjury the foregoing is true
16		16	and correct: (as prepared) (as corrected on errata.)
17		17	Executed this day of,
18		18	2024, at
19		19	
20		20	
21		21	
22		22	PARAG PATHAK, PH.D.
23		23	
24		24	Job No. CS6919048
	Page 315		Page 317
1	Page 315 CERTIFICATION	1	Page 317 CORRECTION PAGE
1 2	Page 315 CERTIFICATION I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby	1 2	Page 317  CORRECTION PAGE  DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D.
	CERTIFICATION		CORRECTION PAGE
2	CERTIFICATION I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby	2	CORRECTION PAGE DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D.
2 3	CERTIFICATION  I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that PARAG PATHAK, PH.D., after having	2 3	CORRECTION PAGE DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D. DATE TAKEN: OCTOBER 14, 2024
2 3 4	CERTIFICATION  I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that PARAG PATHAK, PH.D., after having satisfactorily identifying himself, came before me on	2 3 4	CORRECTION PAGE  DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D.  DATE TAKEN: OCTOBER 14, 2024  CASE: STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL. VS. GOOGLE LLC
2 3 4 5	CERTIFICATION  I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that PARAG PATHAK, PH.D., after having satisfactorily identifying himself, came before me on the 14th day of October 2024, in Boston,	2 3 4 5	CORRECTION PAGE DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D. DATE TAKEN: OCTOBER 14, 2024 CASE: STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL. VS. GOOGLE LLC ***********************************
2 3 4 5 6	CERTIFICATION  I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that PARAG PATHAK, PH.D., after having satisfactorily identifying himself, came before me on the 14th day of October 2024, in Boston,  Massachusetts, and was by me duly sworn to testify to	2 3 4 5 6	CORRECTION PAGE DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D. DATE TAKEN: OCTOBER 14, 2024 CASE: STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL. VS. GOOGLE LLC ***********************************
2 3 4 5 6 7	CERTIFICATION  I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that PARAG PATHAK, PH.D., after having satisfactorily identifying himself, came before me on the 14th day of October 2024, in Boston,  Massachusetts, and was by me duly sworn to testify to the truth and nothing but the truth as to his knowledge touching and concerning the matters in controversy in this cause; that he was thereupon	2 3 4 5 6 7	CORRECTION PAGE DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D. DATE TAKEN: OCTOBER 14, 2024 CASE: STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL. VS. GOOGLE LLC ***********************************
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	CERTIFICATION  I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that PARAG PATHAK, PH.D., after having satisfactorily identifying himself, came before me on the 14th day of October 2024, in Boston,  Massachusetts, and was by me duly sworn to testify to the truth and nothing but the truth as to his knowledge touching and concerning the matters in controversy in this cause; that he was thereupon examined upon his oath and said examination reduced to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	CORRECTION PAGE DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D. DATE TAKEN: OCTOBER 14, 2024 CASE: STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL. VS. GOOGLE LLC ***********************************
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	CERTIFICATION  I, DARLENE M. COPPOLA, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that PARAG PATHAK, PH.D., after having satisfactorily identifying himself, came before me on the 14th day of October 2024, in Boston,  Massachusetts, and was by me duly sworn to testify to the truth and nothing but the truth as to his knowledge touching and concerning the matters in controversy in this cause; that he was thereupon examined upon his oath and said examination reduced to writing by me; and that the statement is a true record of the testimony given by the witness, to the best of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	CORRECTION PAGE DEPONENT: PARAG PATHAK, PH.D. DATE TAKEN: OCTOBER 14, 2024 CASE: STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL. VS. GOOGLE LLC ***********************************
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1 Abraham Chang, Esq.	
2 Abraham.chang@nortonrosefulbright.com	
3 October 15, 2024	
4 RE: State Of Texas Et Al v. Google LLC	
5 10/14/2024, Parag Pathak (#6919048)	
6 The above-referenced transcript is available for	
7 review.	
8 Within the applicable timeframe, the witness should	
9 read the testimony to verify its accuracy. If there are	
10 any changes, the witness should note those with the	
11 reason, on the attached Errata Sheet.	
The witness should sign the Acknowledgment of	
13 Deponent and Errata and return to the deposing attorney.	
14 Copies should be sent to all counsel, and to Veritext at	
15 erratas-cs@veritext.com	
16 Return completed errata within 30 days from	
17 receipt of testimony.	
<ul><li>18 If the witness fails to do so within the time</li><li>19 allotted, the transcript may be used as if signed.</li></ul>	
<ul><li>19 allotted, the transcript may be used as if signed.</li><li>20</li></ul>	
21	
22 Yours,	
23 Veritext Legal Solutions	
24	
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